Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXVII. S. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. \ NO. 41

"THE SURIPTURE DOUTRINE OF FASTING." The article on this subject in the Herald of the 22d ultimo, is worthy of special notice; not only because of the ability with which the writer presents his views, and the request of a Ministerial Association that they should be published, but also for the reason that they indicate a current of thought in the churches which is calculated to efface the observance of fasting, not only from the custom, but from the conscience of Christians. If the positions of that article are true, it is well; if not, they are momentously evil. As they may not be present in the memory of the reader, it may be well to restate them. "Total abstinence from food is not the religious idea of fasting." "The Bible doctrine of fasting seems to be to eat just those kinds of food, and in just such quantities as shall be most conducive to physical health and mental vigor, devoting the surplus thus saved from a gluttonous or expensive diet to the benefit of the needy and the oppressed." "A religious fast is to throw proper restraint about the appetites and passions at all times, and keep them in

In the progress of the argument we meet the following statements: That the Jews often fasted by abstaining from

food there is no doubt. And there is no less certainty that it was of no value in the sight of God; nay, he even reproves them." " Moses in the law did not enjoin it. Christ did

not enjoin it.1 "When the question was raised why himself and his disciples fasted not, his answer well nigh

abrogated the whole matter." These are some of the positions taken. Compare them with the doctrines of the Methodist iscipline, not to disprove them, but to show their attitude touching the discipline of our own hurch, and the sentiments of our Methodistic

In the Methodist Discipline, fasting is defined by the word abstinence, and is distinguished from

needless self-indulgence." (See General Rules.) In the Discipline "fasting or abstinence" declared to be one of "the ordinances of God" upon the same footing as "the public worship of God," "the Ministry of the word," "The Supper of the Lord," "Family and private prayer," and Searching the Scriptures." (See General Rules.) "It is also declared in the General Rules that "It is expected of all who desire to continue in these societies that they should continue to evidence their desire of salvation-by fasting or abstinence." In the chapter "Of the duty of Preachers to God, themselves and one another," fasting is declared to be one of "the means of grace," and one of the "instituted" means of grace. The instituted means of grace are distinguished from the "prudential." The instituted are "Prayer, Searching the Scriptures, the Lord's Supper," Fasting and Christian conference." These are distinguished from the prudential means of grace in which are reckoned, perance in all things; instance, in food. Do you only that kind and that degree which is be both for body and soul?" "Do you use only that kind and that degree of drink which is best, both for your body and soul?"

Again. The Discipline provides that, "after solemn fasting and prayer," preachers to be received at Conference shall be asked several questions, one of which is this: "Will you recommend fasting or abstinence, both by precept and example?" In that same book of Discipline he is charged "to take care that a fast be held in every society in his circuit on the Friday preceding every quarterly meeting; and that a memorandum of it be written on all the class papers."

Is the author of that article a Methodist minis ter? Perhaps not. If he is, has he forgotten the promise he made when that question was put to him? Is his essay a sample of his "recommending fasting or abstinence?" Allow me to call his attention to another utterance of Wesley and Methodism in the Discipline.

In the chapter on "enforcing practical religion," there is the following question and answer: Why are we not more holy? Answer. Chiefly because we are enthusiasts, looking for the end three instances: who of us rises at four, or even tecting branches, where so many have found shelin five, when we do not preach. Do we know the ter, and to which so many are now flocking with How often do we practice it? The neglect of this it may be profitable for us with adoring hearts alone is sufficient to account for our feebleness to consider the origin of this wonderful growth of and faintness of spirit. We are continually griev- modern times. ing the Holy Spirit of God by the habitual neglect

of a plain duty. Let us amend from this hour." the essay under review, and of Wesley and Meth- told is the least of all seeds; for never did any odism as expressed in our Discipline, touching fast- movement of equal magnitude commence with ing, side by side. The essayist confounds fasting less prospect of enduring and unlimited success. with ordinary self-denial. Wesley and Methodism

Wesley and Methodism have been teaching for are the real combatants. more, than a century, that fasting or abstinence spiritual feebleness in the soul.

partling with sin have I heard a voice saying, council, convocation or conference, but to the fire-"This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fast-side of the little rectory of Epworth.

This continued till I became ashamed of the fact | cated, and was early familiar with the French, | Vermont, New Hampshire, Western Massachu- turnished with a Bible, a hymn book and a ritual; | State would at once outvote and overpower the | frequent, might we not be less inclined to worldly that I, a minister of the gospel, and a Methodist, had no settled scriptural views upon a matter of such vital importance. I did not know "the obligation and benefit of fasting or abstinence." With these feelings I sat down to the question, Is fasting or abstinence, from heaven or of men? I came to the Scriptures with the firm resolve that if I then found that God required it, I would accept it as imperative-if God sanctioned it as a mean of grace by promising blessings to those who used it. I would seek those blessings in that way. By that examination I reached the conclusion so well and truly expressed in our Discipline, viz., that fasting or abstinence is an ordinance of God, one of the means of grace which God has instituted for the discipline of his people and their growth in holiness; and therefore "the neglect of this alone is sufficient to account for our feebleness and faintness of spirit;" because while we decline this, we are as the Discipline says, continually grieving the Holy Spirit of God by the habitual neglect of a plain duty. I resolved to obey the exhortation of the Discipline, and amend from that hour. Not because Wesley and Methodism said it, but because God had said, Turn ye even to me with all your heart and with fasting, and with weeping and with mourning, and rend your heart and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God, for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and of great kindness." Since that hour, I can truly say I have felt a completeness of consecration and acceptance which I did not feel before. For the benefit of any who may have had similar convictions, I wish to lay before the readers of the Herald, in another article, some of the considerations which led me to these conclusions. SKOWHEGAN.

SABBATH EVENING TWILIGHT. Delightful hour of sweet repose, Of hallowed thoughts, of love, of prayer! I love thy deep and tranquit close, For all the Sabbath day is there. Each pure desire, each high request,
That burned before the temple shrine,
The hopes, the fears, that moved the breast,
All live again in light like thine.

I love thee for the fervid glow Thou shedd'st around the closing day— Those golden lines, those wreaths of snow, That light and pave his glorious way!

Through them, I've sometimes thought, the eye
May pierce the unmeasured deeps of space,

And track the course where spirits fly On viewless wings, to realms of bliss. I love thee for the unbroken calm That slumbers on this fading scene. And throws its kind and soothing charm
O'er "all the little world within."
It traces every roving thought,

Shuts from the soul the present out, Till all is musing memory. I love those joyous memorics That rush, with thee, upon the soul; Those deep, unuttered symphonics, That o'er the spell-bound spirit rofl. All the bright scenes of love and youth

Yet sets the soaring fancy free;

Revive, as if they had not fled; And Fancy clothes with seeming truth For yows love left recorded there

Was gathering o'er the brow of heaven.

Ere yet despair's eternal shroud Wrapped every vision hope had given: When these deep, purpling shades came down, Our future course with joys or ills,-Whether safe moored in love's retreat.

Or severed wide by mount and sea,—
This hour, in spirit, we would meet,
And urge to heaven our mutual plea. O. tell me if this hallowed hour Still finds thee constant at our shrine, Still witnesses thy fervent prayer Ascending warm and true with mine!

igh every change of woe. Twould soothe this weary heart to know That thine responded every prayer.

For Zion's Herald.

SUSANNAH WESLEY, THE MOTHER OF METHODISM.

We are in the habit of contemplating the tree of Methodism in its beauty, strength and grandeur; without the means. To touch only upon two or gazing with delight upon its widespread and proobligation and benefit of fasting or abstinence? joyful haste. This is well, but at the same time

However magnificent may be its proportions a the present hour, the time was when it well might Now we are prepared to place the doctrines of be compared with the mustard seed, which we are

Perhaps it may be said of any great upheaval make a broad distinction between them. So does of society, whether of a political or religious charthe Bible. The essayist says, a religious fast is acter, whether of ancient or modern times, that is to throw proper restraints about the appetites and its origin be carefully sought out and its history passions at all times, and keep them in due traced back to the very beginning, it will be found bounds. Wesley and Methodism say, a religious to be exceedingly small. The great Protestant fast is to abstain from food at set times, as your Reformation under Luther, which has so wonderhealth, strength and labor will permit, Dis. p. 55. fully modified the history of Europe and the whole The essayist says, fasting is proper, as a sani- world, began with a single thought in the mind of tary measure, a relief for gluttons. Wesley and the pious monk of Erfurth; but cherished there it Methodism say, fasting is an ordinance of God, grew to the astonishment of all beholders, and in a means of grace instituted by God, which all our time it is permitted us to see that universal Methodists are expected to use in order to evil human life and destiny are effected by the change dence their desire for salvation and to increase in which has been wrought. Indeed the recent strugholiness. The essayist says, Christ did not enjoin gle between Prussia and Austria is but another trial it but well nigh abrogated the whole matter. of forces in which Protestantism and Catholicism

The history of Methodism does not furnish an from food is a plain duty, the neglect of which exception to the general fact that has just grieves the Holy Spirit of God and produces been stated. It did not come into being by the resolution of a large and respectable con-The conclusion is, if the essayist is right, Wes- vocation of learned and distinguished men who ey, and Methodism are wrong, and have been were impressed with the necessity of a great blundering upon this matter in a most marvelous religious reformation. Religious reformations are manner. But all this may be. Perhaps the Disci- not thus commenced. Often it is the case that pline is wrong and the essay right after all. If God plants in some pious soul a little germ of truth the Discipline is right, many of us are sinners where it springs up and produces fruit, and spreads touching this matter, and our sin is not venial. its ripened seeds to other souls where it again ma-It must be confessed that very general practice is tures and is again disseminated, the process connearer the essay than the Discipline. I am free to tinually repeating itself to the end of time. So confess that my own has been. Many times when the origin of Methodism we trace back to no

ing." I tried it, but generally gave way when John Wesley stands out in history as the head as sauggle was severe, and often thought I and founder of Methodism; but John Wesley fasted seven devils in, in the effort to fast one out. would never have been the man he was had he not I would then fall back upon the doctrines of the enjoyed in early life the home influences which essay under review until confronted by my necessities again, and aroused to another effort by were extraordinary people, and possessed traits the same inward conviction, enforced by the undeniable example of Christian antiquity, and ordinary mass of mankind. His mother, in many early Methodistic custom. While yet vacillating respects, was a very remarkable woman, and upon the subject, I sought the opinion of others. ranks among the noblest and best of her sex. She Some said one thing, some another. With most was born in London, and was the daughter of a the matter seemed undecided, or settled on the Non-conforming dergyman. At the early age of principle that however fasting might do for thirteen she renounced the peculiar tenets of the others, it did not agree with them. That was Non-conformists, of whom her father was one of just my opinion. Fasting did not agree with my the most celebrated leaders, and identified herself health, as I dreamed, when the fact was it did with the Established Church of England. The not agree with my appetite, and therefore the favorite child of her father, notwithstanding their whole matter was either dismissed or postponed. | favorite child of her lather, notwither the favorite child of her lather the favorite child of her lathe

Latin, and Greek languages; "She showed a disiminating judgment of books and men, and without any unique trait of genius, presents perhaps, one of the completest characters, moral and intellectual, to be found." Not only was she a woman of great intellectual power and very exten- creased 50 per cent. faster than the population. sive learning, she was also deeply pious. Her iety was not of a vague and visionary character, etraying her into continual inconsistencies, but of practical and intelligent quality, which made her life harmonious and pure, and eminently qualified her for the duties she was called upon to perform. Its quality may be seen from a brief extract from diary kept by her in which she frequently noted the most, in or out of New England? her religious experience. She says: "If comparatively to despise and undervalue all the world the M. E. Church declined, from 1860 to 1865, earnestly and constantly to desire Thee—thy favor | 01 per cent. thy acceptance-thyself, rather than any or all Thee." Her character is also seen in the management of her numerous family under circumstances exceedingly trying in their nature. Ten of her children lived to grow up, and to her, in addition to her other cares, were confided their early training and education. She had one room of the rectory fitted up as a school-room, and here for six nours each day she devoted herself to the instruction of her children. Everything connected with the school was conducted with the utmost exactness, and surprising proficiency was made by nearly all her children. Her rules and regulations for the government of her school and her methods of instruction, show an understanding and a qualification on the part of the teacher worthy of imi

Careful as was Mrs. Wesley in the education of her children in literary pursuits, she was still nore thorough in their religious instruction. And first of all, as part of their religion, they were taught to observe all the little courtesies of life and trained in all the amenities of social inter ourse. Even before they were old enough to kneel or speak, it is said, she had them assume ar attitude of prayer. Around her knee they learned the Lord's Prayer, and as they grew older they were instructed to enlarge their prayers in their own words. She had a regular system of theological instruction, prepared by herself, covering all the important teachings of the Bible, usually embraced in a compend of theology. Not satisfied with thus instructing her children in the doctrines of God's word, she sought personally to lead them to Christ. To do this more effectually she had a regular time at the close of each day for direct conversation with her children in regard to their spiritual interests. The time set for this purpose, in the case of John Wesley, was Thursday evening, and the influence of this holy hour and the godly conversation of the mother is seen in a letter he wrote to her long after he had left the home of his childhood. He says: "In many things you have interceded for me and prevailed, who knows but in this too you may be successful. If you can spare me only that little part of Thursday evening, which you formerly bestowed upon useful now for correcting my heart as it was then

for forming my judgment." Isaac Taylor says in one place: "The Wesleys' nother was the mother of Methodism in a religious and moral sense; for her courage, her submissiveness to authority, the high tone of her mind, its independence and its self-control, the warmth of her devotional feelings, and the practical direction given to them, came up and were visibly repeated in the character and conduct of her sons." It is very clear that in regard to John. she seemed to feel that she had peculiar duties to perform. The incident in his early life, when he came so very near being burned to death in the conflagration of the rectory, made a deep impression on her mind, and she considered his preservation very little, if anything, short of a miracuous interposition of Providence. There is an entry in her diary of the date of May 17th, 1711, when John was nearly eight years of age, which shows her feelings in regard to him: "I do inend," she says, "to be more particularly careful of the soul of this child, that Thou hast so mercifully provided for than ever I have been, that I nay endeavor to instill into his mind the principles of thy true religion and virtue. Lord, give me grace to do it sincerely and prudently, and bless my attempts with good success." The resolution thus formed was not the result of any temporary excitement, to be forgotten as soon as the occasion had passed away which had called it forth, but it was one which indicated a constant and unwavering purpose of her mind. Patiently and opefully she continued to carry it out until she vas permitted to see with her own eyes the fulfillment of her best anticipations in regard to this child of so many prayers, and such faithful relig-

METHODISM IN AND OUT OF NEW

New England Methodism has sometimes been eproached on account of the slowness of its rowth. In previous articles it has been demonstrated that it has outgrown the population in which it has existed. But still stronger ground can be taken. It can now be demonstrated, that, elatively to the increase of the population, the M. E. Church has grown more rapidly, in New Engand, from 1850 to 1860, than in the other States of the Union in which it has existed.

The following table will show the truth of this position. A word of explanation is necessary. In reckoning the population out of New England, I have deducted, not only the New England States, but also all those Southern States n which the M. E. Church had no membership in 1850 and 1860, as for instance, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. And, in reckoning the membership out of New England, have not only deducted those in the New England States, but also the members in Germany and Liberia. So that it will be seen that the growth of the membership in each case is compared with the growth of the population in the midst of which it is located. This method makes

the calculation just and fair. M. E. Church out of New England,
M. E. Church out of New England,
Population out of New England,
Gain of M. E. Church in New England,
"population in New England,
M. E. Church of New England,
population of New England,
population of New England, Pop. 14 43 Gain in New England, as The actual growth of the M. E. Church out of

New England has been greater, it is true, than in New England, but not so great in proportion to the growth of the population.

In New England our growth was one half talk out, from Sabbath to Sabbath, what is not in

greater than the population. Out of New Eng- them? The Bible is the great text-book of the land it was only 3 per cent. greater. An important collateral consideration

here be borne in mind. During this period, from its doctrines, its morals, its institutions, its history, 1850 to 1860, there has been a great amount of and its geography. The great want of the Sab emigration from New England to others parts of the Union. Many of our societies, especially in the pulpit. The pulpit is not "supplied" when without the representation; that the rebels of the

setts, and Eastern Connecticut, have been seriously enfeebled from this cause, while all of them have lost many excellent members, who have gone to other States, and have been reckoned there. And yet New England Methodism has in-

1860 AND 1865 COMPARED. It is impossible to compare our condition with the population in 1865, for obvious reasons. This has been a period of decline, which is easily accounted for, and in which other denomi have also shared. But the point which I wish to to make is, Where has the M. E. Church declined

The figures will answer: Out of New England ontains which is esteemed great, fair or good; if 07 per cent.; In New England the decline was, Let our friends abroad hereafter be more con

things thou hast created, be to love Thee-I do love siderate in their estimates of New England Methsoil, rejoice and take new courage.

I wonder why we care so much

As if a fellow-creature's thought Had power to raise or keep us down. I wonder why we cannot bear

With Christian thankfulness is heard

Our business to him reveals. I wonder why so many bow To worldly station and to wealth:

And why God's humble, precious poor Are only visited by stealth. I wonder why, to gain earth's gold. So many all their lives can spend;

Quarrels and hatred without end. I wonder why a rumor false Can grow in stature, hour by hour. Until its size doth prove its truth,

A little word hath parted friends, Hath placed a barrier wide as earth

A little act hath turned the course Of lives erst full of goodness sweet: I wonder why God's pitying love Doth not such broken lives complete.

And most I wonder at myself, How, feebly walking day by day,

And safely keeps me by the way.

MORE CENTENARY WORK.

Attempts were made by our church to establish Sunday Schools in this country as early as 1786. though not with much success. Some of our present schools, however, date as far back as 1816, one half a century since, if not earlier. Our present Sunday School Union was not formed, and our Sunday School work established upon its present basis, until 1845. Yet our last year's Sunday School statistics show that we have 13,948 schools 153,699 officers and teachers, 931,724 scholars, 2,475,096 volumes in library, about 300,000 Sunday School Advocates taken a portion of the year, and our contributions to the Sunday School Union

for the aid of poor and feeble schools \$19.068. These scholars, with their officers and teachers make almost as many as the entire inhabitants of Massachusetts, the oldest and largest of the New England States, and nearly twice as many as are found in the whole State of Maine, which is the next largest. These myriads of childen, with the Sunday School books and papers which they carry home, influence for good to a greater or less extent, all the thousands of the families to which 4,000,000 persons. This mighty power is farreaching, extending even to the furthest ends of

The great and pressing need of our schools is intelligent, well educated, and thoroughly trained

nished with libraries, maps, cards, papers and all other requisites. The great work of Sabbath School culture is then but just begun. All these things, though valuable, are but mere machinery. The teacher is the living operative, and without whose intelligent and skillful action the machinery

odism; and let us, who have cultivated this sterile

For Zion's Herald. I WONDER WHY.

To win a smile or shun a frown

A sneer, a slight, an angry word; And why no friendly, warm reproof,

Whate'er our neighbor's craft conceals; While not one word, or look, or act,

And, dying, leave to hapless heirs,

And half the world doth own its power.

Between true hearts, I wonder why

The Father guides my erring feet,

H. C. GARDNER.

formance of a great and noble work. If this plan is zealously and energetically carried out, it will at once place us in the van of all other churches.

they belong, and which amount to 3,000,000 or

This great multitude of children will presently be men and women, fathers and mothers, the heads of families of their own. They will be our future farmers, mechanics and seamen; our merchants, manufacturers and capitalists; our lawyers, physicians, and legislators; our judges, governors and diplomatists; our ministers of religion at home and our missionaries to foreign lands; the officers and teachers of the same schools in which they are now scholars; and what is perhaps of far greater importance than either of these considerations, the boys will be the voters of the nation, by whose suffrages, true and patriotic and God-fearing, or otherwise, the measures of this mighty Republic and its great destinies are to be determined. The issue before us is an over whelming one, the colossal proportions of which now loom up before us, at this particular juncture as never before, even during the years of the late bloody and eventful war. The girls of thes schools are also to be the future female member: of the church, and the mothers of the nation, by whom, in the education of their children, its moral

and religious character is to be formed Now, the great and pressing want, in the cas of these numerous schools, is not suitable places in which to meet. These they now mostly have, and some of them, in our improved vestries and school-rooms, most excellent ones too. Nor is it Sunday School books and papers and other machinery of this sort, that is largely wanted. By our active and enterprising Book Agents, and the zealous and indefatigable labors of our Bro. Wise this want is mostly supplied in large and liberal quantities, and of a most excellent quality too. Our Sunday School catalogue leaves scarcely anything to be desired in this respect. In our Sun day School requisites we are not only up square with the times, but actually in advance of them. Nor is it money that they want, to any great extent. This is always given when asked for, in a greater or less measure. Our schools probably cost us, embracing all items of expenditure, several hundred thousand dollars a year, and which is paid so cheerfully that it is not even felt by our

teachers of both sexes. How can people teach what they don't know? How shall they commu-Sunday School, as it is of the pulpit; and what should we want is instructors who can teach its evidences,

it is the living preacher that is especially wanted. true Unionists. This is the actual state of things "Faith cometh by hearing." "God is pleased by at the South to-day, President Johnson to the conthe foolishness of preaching to save them that be- trary notwithstanding.

lieve." So it is likewise with the Sunday School. As the pulpit is not supplied by the presence of a ing the Freedmen, Memphis and New Orleans Bible, a hymn book and a ritual, however beauti- riots, etc, is constantly accumulating, and will find ful and costly, so the wants of the Sunday School its way to the people notwithstanding its atare not supplied when it is even liberally fur-tempted concealment by high officials. Who are decided in Vermont and Maine.

is of no use. Life, intellectual and religious life, is the thing needed. Now, this great desideratum, the General Centenary Committee, with a most true, comprehendet books. Visit the hotels and listen. They talk sive and commendable foresight, propose in part of their exploits against the hated Yankee with all at least to supply, by founding a "Children's the pride of conquerors; they do not even have Fund," to be made up, if possible, by the contri- the desire to cover up that which has been done. bution of at least \$1 upon an average, from each It cannot be denied that much of this spirit is remember of our Sunday Schools. Each child pay- kindled by the singular course taken by the Presiing one dollar is to be furnished with a medal, dent, but yet the fire was there before, and noth-

ucation of pious, intelligent and aspiring though indigent Sunday School scholars of both sexes; the same ideas they once did, and those enunciaand the income of it is to be distributed to the ted by the President himself, which are these: several Annual Conferences, according to their "Punish the leaders by hanging." They go furnumber of children, so that the poorest Confer- ther even; they believe in punishining by proper ences have the largest interest in it. If this fund methods those followers who are still unrepentant. shall reach \$1,000,000 as proposed, its annual Rebellion is now so engrafted into the hearts of interest will amount to \$60,000; and therefore, the great land and property holders of the South by simply bestowing \$100 per member upon each that no leniency nor kindness, and nothing but scholar a beneficiary, it will enable us to educate discipline, will change their natures. Give them 600 students at a time, and from time to time to a "long probation" ere they are admitted to parthrow this number of educated and well trained ticipate in the affairs of the country they worked persons back upon our Sunday Schools. The re- so hard to destroy. Banishment would have been ult would be that our schools would be revolu- the decree in any other country but this; and yet ionized in ten years, and elevated to a position we are told we are unmerciful to the traitor beof usefulness and efficiency never before attained, cause we do not allow him to participate fully in or even thought of. What a sublime moral spec- the government of the restored Union. What idea tacle this would present. No church on earth has can be more absurd. It would have been better such a plan for the education of its children, and to have issued a decree ordering all known rebels none has ever attempted it. If we fully succeed of the slaveholding class to leave the country withbe done? The American Education Society, tling in Brazil; they should have been urged to

one third of all the Congregationalist ministers in wealth of the country, would also give a hearty support to the government which protects them. There are three methods to choose in the present state of affairs: 1st, to keep a standing army in the South for an indefinite period. 2d, to allow the right of franchise to all loyal men. 3d, to The more I study our Centenary plan, and I allow the traitors to rule as before. Candid, dishave studied it ever since it appeared, the more I cerning men acknowledge these truths. The am impressed with a sense of its great wisdom loyal North, I believe, as shown by Maine and and foresight, and the eminent executive talent Vermont, are alive to the fact. Our Congress South demand it; prudence and humanity demand it; God and his cause demand it. Let not the

not only in numbers and wealth and in aggressive power, but also in our facilities for education, and which is the very thing needed by us. It sometimes falls to the lot of a given year or period to shape and determine the character and destiny of the future centuries and ages. Such i this great denominational epoch. It is a crisis, a juncture, in which we are providentially called to shape the character and destiny of Methodism for the great future, and to determine whether, like all the great and historical churches of both ancient and modern times, it shall prove an apostacy and a partial failure, or whether it shall not only maintain but increase its purity, its power and its

New England, one half of those in the great

West, and two thirds of their foreign missionaries.

The good that it has done is perfectly incalculable.

Yet our proposed Children's Fund will possess

calling the attention of the millions of our people

to a great denominational need, and to the per-

three times its power and efficiency.

efficiency, till the second advent of Christ and the coming of the day of Judgment. Bro. North's article in the Zion's Herald of July 25th and of August 8th, in which, as a member of the General Centenary Committee, he gave an ex pose of both the Plan and the Benefits of the Children's Fund, are worthy of the most serious attention. They should not only be read, but studied. As nobody could know Bro. North, by simply seeing him upon a platform, so no one can possibly understand those remarkable articles by cursorily reading them. They are a study, and as such are to be handled. I have read them several times, and have carefully and patiently studied them, and I earnestly advise all other preachers and Sunday School Superintendents especially to do the same, until they have fully mastered them. Then also, if need be, read them to the schools. It will pay.

So of Bro. North's financial articles in Zion's Herald of September 5th, 12th and 19th. Let them also be well read, and thoroughly studied. They are both most remarkable communications Nothing like them has ever before appeared in the whole history of Methodism. Let them be S. W. COGGESHALL.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Those living far away from the vicinity of the late Rebellion are prone to suppose, or at least might be likely to suppose, that everything of a rebellious nature is disappearing, and that our late enemies are becoming partially, if not wholly, loyal; that the quietus of peace is permeating the masses of the South, thereby effacing the hostility and memory of the past. Those high in authority would have us believe so, those in whose judg ment we are supposed to confide.

Our late President, in his heart, believed this would be the effect of peace and proper leniency: that a generous disposition on the part of the North would be reciprocated on the part of the South, and that harmony and reconciliation would henceforth be on a permanent basis. So would any other sensible man have thought who has observed the overflowing leniency of the Northern people. But how is it to-day? Has leniency been the true curative for this treacherous people? Has kindness on our part found a true response on

I like a letter of Gov. Brownlow, written some me ago to Speaker Colfax. It is a true answer to these questions. He said, in substance, that the Tennessee Representatives ought to be admitted to Congress for many reasons, among which were these: that loyalty had been stronger in that State during the Rebellion than in any other; that she had furnished a large share of the defen dants of the Union; that she claims the President think, proud of that honor now); that she elected a

But, he said, if by admitting the Representatives, necessitates the withdrawal of the troops, then

Evidence, such as killing and unmercifully treatwe to believe first, the rebels reconstructed, or the unflinching loyalists? Both met at Philadelphia and each laid before the country their opinions. Whom shall we believe first? The people have

The Capital presents illustrations of the repentance of the South, containing as it does the transient, or rather traveling portion of the South, some with their pardons just packed in their pockand each one giving or collecting \$5 is to be furing but stern, binding obligations, such as Connished with a more beautiful and valuable medal. gress and the people desire, can conquer this ele-This great fund is to be devoted to the higher ed- ment of Southern feeling.

The mass of the people, I believe, still entertain

in this proposed enterprise, we shall, in this par- in a certain time, and if unable to go for want of ticular, stand in advance of all other churches in funds, to furnish the necessary transportation at Christendom. Shall this perfectly feasible thing government expense. Many were desirous of setformed in 1816, has funds to the amount of about go, and their places could have been filled with \$70,000, and an annual income of about \$20,000. loyal men from the loyal North and the Freedman Yet, with this limited sum, by distributing \$80 or of the South, forming together a loyal and work-\$100 to each of its beneficiaries, it has educated ing population, who while adding ten fold to the

people falter; let truth prevail; principles now before men. Let us not allow the old sin of leniency to overpower us, and there by allowtraitors'

to again rise in power. Washington, D. C., Sept. 25th.

For Zion's Herald. PERSONAL EFFORT-ITS CONNECTION WITH PRIVATE DEVOTION.

Personal effort to save souls—the throwing the

rms of Christian affection around our loved ones, friends and acquaintances, as we meet them in the private walks of life, and bearing them to the Saviour-" brother saying to brother, know the Lord "-is a much more difficult work than exhorting them in public, and laboring for them in general way. It is also much more blessed; its success is in proportion to its difficulty. It cannot be considered by them as merely professional, perfunctory, or the offspring of variety. Personal effort holds the place in laboring for Christ that private devotion does in living for Christ. It is the effectual thing. As private devotion, more than any other, causes the soul to grow strong in God, so personal effort, more than anything else, is effectual to lead sinners to the Saviour. A man may pray much in public, and in his family even, and without private devotion, make no progress in religion; but he cannot be a

pray and exhort much in public, and pass on from year to year, and not know that he has been instrumental in saving a single soul; but he cannot be faithful in personal effort a single month, we venture to say, without gathering one or more stars for the crown of his rejoicing. There is another relation between these two things worthy of a moment's thought. Personal effort is the offspring of private devotion; it holds the relation to it of child to parent, of effect to cause. He who prays for his unconverted friends in secret, will exhort them in private; he

frequenter of his closet without being conscious

of growth in grace. So, in like manner, he may

who prays for them only in public, will be likely to exhort only in public. It is easily seen, therefore, how we may be incited to and prepared for Lowell, Sept. 5.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Who has not observed that a large class of photographs, although they may represent the features perfectly, yet they are mere blanks? The artist may have done all that his art could do, and vet the first mental impression is, it is a poor picure—it does not represent the original at all. We also see another class of pictures in which the artist may have done his work indifferently. but we exclaim at once, it is so good. The difference is this: when some persons sit down before the camera and put themselves in position, the soul seems to withdraw itself from the face and leave nothing but the features to be represented. It is the soul that makes the picture.

Now suppose the artist had some chemistry by which he could fasten the spiritual features only, or make the material part but a transparency through which they should appear, as though everything crude and earthly were dissolved away like the grosser parts from "phantom leaves," leaving nothing but the pure spiritual likeness with all its secret character, with the imperishable influence of every thought and every act upon it, so that its merest shades and most subtle qualities could be analyzed and defined by the acute observer, whose of the United States (her loyal men are not, I photograph would be on exhibition, or whose worth would be presented to his most intimate friend! loyal Governor and State Government, and that And yet this is the way God sees us always. "Bethe Representatives were ready to take the pre- hold all things are naked and open unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do."

Perhaps the moments of our lives are few in which we realize that God's eye is thus vividly bethe loyal people of Tennessee would rather go holding us; but could our faithful self-dealing at

ambition, and less liable as Christians to cheat urselves into acting for our own aggrandizement, when we assume to be acting for the glory of God and the kingdom of Christ.

THE SONGS OF OLD. The songs of old! How deep a spell Lies in the old familiar word Once sung by those we loved so well, In other days, in happier years! Visions of hope long passed away Come o'er the heart so lone and cold;

And memory asks, O where are they Who sweetly sung the songs of old? Where are they? Some in silence sleep Beneath the mournful yew tree's gloom; Others within the boundless deep Have early found an ocean tomb;

Dim are the eyes that gently shone.
The once warm heart lies still and cold,
And hushed for aye, forever gone
The voice that sung the songs of old. Where are they? On some foreign strand

For many a weary day they roam; Cheerless they tread the stranger's land From friends afar, afar from home; Do they not long to join once more The joyous dance, the social throng, and mingle, as in days of yore,
Their voices in the olden song?

Fondly the heart still loves to linger Amid the ruins of the past, Tracing with Fancy's airy finger Visions too beautiful to last; Bringing to memory's eye again
The long-lost friends, the cherished ones—
Waking the past with some sad strain,
Some well-remembered olden song.

NAMES OF DAYS. The idols which our Saxon ancestors worshiped, and from which the days of the week

derive their names, were various, and the principal object of their adoration.

The Idol of the Sun.—The idol which represented the glorious luminary of the day, was the chief object of their worship. It is described like the bust of a man, set upon a pillar, holding with out-stretched arms a burning wheel before his breast. The first day of the week was especially dedicated to its adoration, which they termed the Sun's Deag; hence is derived the word Sunday.

The Idol of the Moon.—The next was the idol of the Moon.—The year was the idol.

of the moon, which they worshiped on the second day of the week, called by them, Moon's Deag—and since by us Monday. The form of the idol is intended to represent a woman, habited in a short coat and hood, and two long ears. The Idol of Tuisco. Tuisco was at first deified as the father and ruler of the Teuton race, but in the course of time he was worshiped as the son of earth. From this came the Saxon words, Tuisco Deag, which we call Tuesday. He is represented standing on a pedestal, as an old venerable sage,

clothed in the skin of an animal, and holding ceptre in the right hand.

The Idol of Woden, or Odin.—Woden, or Odin was one of the supreme divinities of the northern nations. This hero is supposed to have emigrated from the East, but from what country or at what time is unknown. His exploits form the greater part of the mythological creed of the northern nations, and his achievements are magnificent beyond all credibility. The name of the fourth day in the week, called by the Saxons Woden's Deag,

and by us Wednesday, is derived from this per-sonage. Woden is represented in a bold and martial attitude, clad in armor, with a broadsword fted in bis right hand. The Idol Thor.—Ther was the eldest and bravest of the sons of Woden and Friga, and was, after his parents, considered the greatest god among the Saxons and Danes. To him the lifth day of Thursday, was consecrated. There is represented as sitting on a throne, with a crown of gold on his head, adorned with a circle in front, wherein

were set twelve bright burnished gold stars, and with a regal sceptre in his right ha The Idol of Friga, or Frega.—Friga, or Frega, was the wife of Woden or Odin, and, next to him, the most revered divinity among the heathen Saxons, Danes, and other northern nations. In the most ancient times, Friga, or Frega, was the same with the goddess Hortha Farth. To her the sixth day of the week was consecrated, which by the Saxons was written Friga's Deag, corresponded onding with our Friday. Friga is represented with a drawn sword in her right hand and a bow

The Idol Seater.—The idol Seater is represented a pedestal, whereon is placed a perch, on the arp, prickled back of which he stood. His head ras uncovered, and his visage lean. In his left and was a pail of water wherein were flowers and fruits; and his dress consisted of a long coat, girded with linen. The appellation given to the lay of his celebration is still retained. The Saxday. Thus the days of our week are derived from heathen ideas and heathen worship.

A singular fatality, and one which might be regarded as a special visitation of the Almighty, occurred in this city. The circumstance is veri-ied by several persons who were present, including the physician who was called in to examine the stricken person. We give the circumstances s related to our reporter by the attending physi-

A week before a mechanic boarding at No. 144

Surnside Street, was robbed in the night time of about \$50. The money was taken out of his pants tooket after he had retired. pocket after he had retired.

In the morning discovering his loss he made it known to the landlady. She enjoined silence upon him, and told him that she had been likewise victimized, but by whom she did not know, although her suspicions rested upon a boarder named Rosencrist, a tailor. This Rosencrist has been an inmate of the house for some time, and he woman did not like to accuse him directly of the woman did not like to accuse him directly of the crime, although his actions for some time past, and the extravagance of his expenditures, justi-fied her in entertaining suspicions relative to his integrity. Yesterday morning another boarder reported the mysterious disappearance of his pock-et book, and the landlady, after due deliberation, determined to take Rosencrist aside and question

determined to take Kosencrist aside and question him. Going into the parlor, and calling in the boarders whose money had been purloined, the woman accused him of the theft.

Rosencrist turned deadly pale on hearing the accusation, and grasping a table near him, he turned toward his accusers and denied all knowledge of the control of t turned toward his accusers and denied all knowledge of theft. They insisting upon his being the culprit, them an repeated his asseverations of his innocence, and, placing his hand on his heart, he appealed to Heaven to verify his rectitude, saying that if he was guilty he hoped that "the tongue would cleave to his mouth, the top of his head fall in and drop from his shoulders, and that God would strike him dead." As he uttered the last words he was observed to stagger, a ghastly paleness overspread his features, and throwing up his arms, he dropped dead on the floor, to the horror of those in the room. A physician was immediateof those in the room. A physician was immediately summoned, who, after examination, pronounced life extinct.—Chicago Republican.

KINGS AND PRINCES ON THE "RETIRED LIST. A German journal gives a list of dethroned Princes who now live in different parts of Europe. First there is Don Miguel, dethroned in 1830, who First there is Don Miguel, dethroned in 1830, who resides in Germany, having married a German Princess; next the Count de Chambord, in exile since 1830, residing generally in Austria. With him may be joined the Orleanist Princes, who reside mostly in England; and Leopold and Ferdinand of Tuscany, Francis V. of Modena, and Robert of Parma, who were driven from their States in 1859. The three first reside in Austria, the last in Switzerland. The following year Francis II. was sent to increase the list of retired Kings. In 1862 King Otho of Greece was driven from his Throne. King George of Hanover, the Elector Frederick William of Hesse, and the Duke Adolphe of Nassau, have been just added to the list, which may further be augmented by the addition of Prince Couza, who now resides in Paris, and the Prince of Augustenburg, who lives in Bavaria.

A divine preached one Sunday morning from the text, "Ye are children of the devil," and in

Missions.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK Two Thousand Dollars.—A lady gives us one thousand dollars for the "new Mission House," and to perpetuate the name of a precious father within the halls of what she is pleased to call the only "central, connectional and monumental" object of Centenary contributions before the church. A gen-tleman, also, sent for us that he might arrange, by the gift of one thousand dollars, to have the nam of a departed one, dear to him and his house, placed within the halls of this Centennial edifice. The wife of a Methodist preacher, herself well known as having for many years literally "labored in the gospel" with her husband, is insisting that they do something liberal for the Mission House, at least to the amount of five hundred dollars. But this is like the wife of a Methodist preacher. Our chief concern is that all our offerings shall be made in the which was manifested at the great meet ing held in the Cooper Institute.

THE NORTHWEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ap ed of the plan of having a memorial stone from Conference, and appointed a committee with

The West Wisconsin Conference also approved the plan of putting a memorial stone in the build-ing for themselves, and appointed Rev. Alfred Brunnmittee to carry out their purpose.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.-This committee will meet on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 8, at nine o'clock, in the Mission Rooms, New York. Will all the presiding elders particularly take notice and address their respective represen-tatives as to their probable wants within their respective Districts and Conferences? Do this, with particulars carefully stated, that the best possi-data may be in the hands of the committee and board for intelligent action.

THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE FOR OCTOBER.—The number has been issued in advance of its date that all the friends of the cause of missions in our church may have the opportunity of reading the earnest and able appeal of the Central Centenary Committee, in behalf of the Centenary Mission House, before making final distribution of their special of-ferings to the cause of God on this Centennial year

The Centenary.

The Centenary work on the New London District of the Providence Conference will receive a fresh impulse from the Convention held in the beautiful city of Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26th. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, pastors and delegates were present from many charges. The public services commenced with a love feast in the Free Church, at 10, A. M. The veterans of more than sixty years' service mingled their voices with the latest born, in expressions of love for the Master At the close of this service, Rev. J. Cummings, D.D., was chosen President of the Convention, with twenty Vice Presidents, the Presiding Elder, Bro. Kenney, heading the list; Revs. E. F. Clark and

At 2, P. M., the Convention assembled in the East Main Street Church, and were formally wel comed to "the Rose of New England," by Rev. E F. Clark, of Sachem Street Church. Presiden Cummings followed in an address, setting forth the utility and fitness of our form of church government in a republican nation, adducing many proofs of the love of the church for education, and closing with an appeal to the churches to remember the Wesleyan University in their benefactions. Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Troy, N. Y., followed in an exceedingly pleasing and effective address, which he

pointed by inviting the proposed Mission House to a place in our affectionate remembrance. The Centenary Festival, at Breed Hall, in the evening, was well attended. After some of the ountiful provisions had disappeared, Rev. D. H Ela, of Providence, R. I., was introduced, who fit-tingly led the way in a defense of the instrumental-ities or machinery of the church, declaring it to be God-given, and impelled through the century to its present perfection by the breath of the Divine Spirit. Rev. Dr. Wisc, in an address abounding in statistics and incidents, presented the Sabbath School interests; specially dwelling on the improvement of this means for the salvation of ou children, as the imperative duty of the church We were favored with a letter full of Christian love from Ex-Governor Buckingham, and with the presence and voices of Governor Hawley and Senator Ferry, two of Connecticut's honored sons, the latter of whom is a member of the Congregational communion; the former being a worshiper at the altars of the same faith. The Governor traced our success, and urged us never to abandon the itinerancy, which seemed to him a special element of power. The Senator dwelt upon the mission of our church to the poor, describing it as Christ-like and successful. The speaker gave us, in the spirit

We were favored during the day with beautiful singing by the Methodist Singing Club of Williamatic, led by Bro. Harry Wilson. The appropriate Committee, in eight concise res olutions, embodied the spirit of the church in this Centenary year. They were unanimously adopted. On the following morning we left for our homes, thanking our Norwich friends for their kindness, and our God for his wonderful love. May he hel us on this district, in the month to come enduring monuments to the glory of his Son, our

W. T. WORTH, Secretary.

Mrs. Cummings, President of the Ladies' Cen tenary Association at Middletown, Conn., has received the following: "Dear Sister—I enclose flw dollars for the Memorial Chapel. It is the gift o my little boy, who lives with his grandparents in Vermont, and whom I have just been to visit. He had a few dollars which he had from time to tim received as gifts, and he resolved to give nearly all of it for Centenary offerings. He consequently gave me ten dollars for that purpose; and claiming that he shall one day become a student of the Wes-leyan University, and taking a deep interest in our soldiers, he wished me to send one half for the Me morial Chapel. I would state, also, that my othe children are preparing for the Centenary collection and purpose to give all the money they now have and all they can obtain before that time. I shal attempt to induce the children of the Sunday School to do the same thing. I think that with a little effort made among the children they will become enthusiastic in the cause, and will not only give a large sum in the aggregate themselves, but will als arouse their parents to more zeal, and to greater liberality. If you make any Conference credits, this will be credited to the Vermont Conference."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LADIES' CEN-TENARY ASSOCIATION.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH. New London, Conn.—Mrs. Amanda Robins \$10; Mrs. Rebecca Champlin, \$10; Mrs. Lucr M. Parker, \$10; Miss Ann M. Austin, \$10. E. Lyme, Conn.-Mrs. Eliza S. Gates, \$10.

lland, Conn.—Mrs. Abby Walker, \$10. radabad, Northwest Province, India—Mrs. Eliz

New Hampshire Conference-Mrs. Rev. M. Sher Summerfield, Alabama—Mrs. Eliza Garrett, \$10. Chelsea, Walnut Street Church—Mrs. Elijah Bag-nall, \$25; Mrs. Sarah A. Barnes, \$10; Mrs. Catha-

rine Marsh, \$10; Mrs. Mary W. Curry, \$10; Mrs. Mary Dillingham, \$10; Mrs. Levi Slade, \$10; Mrs. Ellen Lampson, \$10; Mrs. C. W. May, \$5; Mrs. Hannah, \$5; Mrs. Benner, \$2; Mrs. Henry Slade 85; smaller subscriptions, 812. Grace Church - Miss Ann Grafton, \$10; Mrs

J. Adams, \$5; Mrs. Solomon Newcomb, \$2; smalle s. 810.50. Tremont Street Church-Mrs. E. J. G. Chapman

Medford-Mrs. J. L. Goldthwait, \$10; smaller

subscriptions, \$10.

Roxbury-Mrs. C. E. Miles, \$10; Mrs. Sophia Haskins, \$10; smaller subscriptions, \$13.

Saratoga Street Church, East Boston—Mrs. Addie
Louisa Hamilton, \$10; by a Friend, Mrs. A. E.

Bruce, \$3; smaller subscriptions, \$10.

Meridian Street Church—Mrs. George Wright,
\$10; Mrs. Amos Russell, \$10; one dollar subscriptions.

Note .- The \$10 credited in last week's Herald t

Mrs. Abner Smith, from Athol Depot, was not re-ported by the secretary, Mrs. Thayer, and should not have appeared over her signature.—Editor.

CENTENARY LOVE FEAST AT WORCESTER A very interesting Union Centenary Love Feast was held in Park Street Church, on Tuesday eve-ning, Oct. 2d, for all the M. E. Churches in Worcester. For two hours the testimonies and singings rolled in. All seemed to dwell together in love, and it was truly a hallowed occasion. The church will be glad to learn of the restoration to health of

Bro. Clapp, of the Centenary Committee, on the Worcester District. His voice was heard in a noble testimony for Christ and the church, and his hand seen in the preparations for the occasion. The church will also rejoice in the glad news o sluners coming home to Christ in this city.

E. W. V. N. H. CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS. The Centenary contributions in the New Hamp

ount to \$7,800, in sums 00, three of \$1,000 each \$300, one \$200, one \$150, one \$1,000 each, one \$200, one \$150, one \$125, fifteen \$100 each, one \$75, eight \$50 each, three \$40 each, three \$45 each, five \$30, nine \$25 each, and nine \$25 each. The balance in smaller sums.

LADIES' CENTENARY ASSOCIATION OF OHIO .- Th Methodist ladies of Ohio propose through this organization to raise money to endow a Theological professorship in the Ohio Wesleyan University

Mrs. J. M. Trimble, of Columbus, is the General

Corresponding Secretary. NEW YORK CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS. - The Christian Advocate reports the whole amount subcribed at the meeting in Cooper Institute on the 12th ult., as \$713,950, Daniel Drew giving \$500,000 instead of \$250,000 as reported last week.

Communications.

BOSTON PREACHERS' MEETING.

Oct. 1st.—Large attendance and unusual interest The question for discussion, "Can the Supernat ural Events Recorded in the Scriptures be Justified at the Bar of Reason?" which has already awakened he energies of our ablest debaters, was the them of the morning hour.

Rev. G. Prentice had kindly consented to repre-

Rev. G. Prentice had kindly consented to represent the views of the negative in order to draw out the affirmative. His speech this morning opened the discussion. The possibility of Supernatural Events he thought was the point in debate. Scientific thought in its rapid development had opened the door for a new investigation of the facts of Scripture, which in many minds had led to the rejection of certain parts of Scripture as fabrications. Dr. Bushnell's theory of the supernatural was presented with great clearness. And the present demands of disbelievers in the supernatural were delineated in their various phases. Mr. Prentice is an excellent debater, and has ably set forth the negative argument. But his own sympathies and that of his audience being on the other side it was not expected that his theories should prevail against so much talent and truth.

much talent and truth.

The speech of the morning was that given by Req. L. B. Stebbins. It was a remarkably clear and powerful presentation of the argument for the possibility of the supernatural. Resting on axioms essibility of the supernatural. Resting on axioms establishing each point effectually as he proceeded, he not only carried conviction of the truth of his position at every point, but revealed its broad basis and towering strength. It was one of those presentations of truth which completely use up an opponent, confirms the wavering, and fills the believer with the magnitude, beauty, power of his faith. We can give but the feeblest idea of it. Some men believe in natural mental intuitions. A convert to Christianity receives an inborn intuition. It is the reason; they claim they perceive truth upon the face of things, and throw it out without reasoning processes. All reasoning is based on axioms; mathematics, all science rests on these; cannot stand a moment without them. These axioms are primitive truths; they are universally accepted; we cannot go back of them; everything is built upon them and must be explained with reference to them. In the line of events as they roll down the ages great occurrences resting on correspondingly great axioms are to be explained. They are truly miracles; and Christianity itself is as perfect a miracle as the feeding of the five thousand by our

In all minds, where reason has been developed to any considerable degree, the idea of God has been found. It is an axiom. This idea has several forms: as 1, Causality; 2, Influite, perfect. The question at issue has not to do with the being of God; that is an axiom; but with these forms, i. e. his charac-ter. It is simply the conflict between the Theist and the anti-Theist, between the believer in God as an infinite and self-conscious personality and and in God (thus excluding the Atheist) as an unconscious impersonality, inherent in nature itself or inherent in thought. Both consider Jehovah as self-conscious in man. Hence the self-conscious Deity of the Anti-Theist is found only in man. Their God is human. So of God's works. The present order of things had its origin in time. This view is supported, 1, by the intuitions of our race; 2, all theories of science; 3, universal belief.

The present state of things is a series of independent creations. There is no transmutation of species, as from vegetable to fishes, mammals, man. The three sciences Geology, Chemistry and Botany, substantiate this theory, each is independent, and every creation becomes a miracle. All this proves that somewhere there must be an Almighty

and acting upon nature; and having power to ori

ginate what now exists. Thus is the supernatura

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT WEST BOROUGH.

The Biennial Delegated Sunday School Convention of the old Needham Circuit, held its session at Westborough, September 27. Thirteen socie-ties responded to the call. The day was propitious; the long rain having ceased, and the clouds dispersed, the sun shone out in his splendor, re-invigoenting the long weather-hound sons and daughters of this lovely section of Massachusetts. The doors of our new, neat and tasteful church were thrown open, and a hearty reception given to the delegates, above their zeal in politics as religious principles A substantial and bounteous collation was served in the vestry. In the opening service, conducted by Dr. Thayer, we all folt-brought into the immediate presence of God, and we remained in that conscious presence through the day. The essays breathed of childhood conversions, childhood piety, and childhood prevenues a lighting hearty every and childhood perseverance, eliciting hearty ame such perseverance, convincing us all that the perseverance of the young saints is a doctrine of the Bible. It is our privilege to chronicle something new. At our previous meeting we appointed two lady essayists; one, Miss Alzina Nelson, of Mil ford, responded with an earnest, practical, and appropriate essay on "The Mission of the Sabbath School." In her essay she flattered the brethren with this significant fact, by far the largest proportion of our Sunday School laborers are ladies.
"The same also of the general church labor."
The compliments of public speakers and the press"one lady is worth more than a score of gentle-"make a committee of ladies, they will suc eed," "a lady teacher is the best"-she regarded ts an artful dodge to cover culpable inactivity on the part of the brethren. She thought a man was as good as a woman if he had as much heart in the work. The field demanded labor, not apologetic compliments. The essay was a decided success. We have appointed two lady essayists for our next meeting, who we think will respond. We separated at half-past four, P. M., resolved to work with the ladies in securing the salvation of the chil-

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT PROV INCETOWN.

The Sunday School Convention for the lower part of Sandwich District met at the Centenary Church, in the quaint and singular town of Provincetown

Sept. 19th and 20th. Though the weather was quite unpropitious, i being the time of the autumnal equinox, there were respectable delegations present from Truro and Wellfleet, headed by their pastors. But that veteran and indefatigable Superintendent, Bro. Eldridge, of Chatham, was "on hand," to represent his great charge at the "elbow of the Cape," and in which it is reported that one seventh of the scholars are

The essay on "The Best Plan of Conducting the Exercises of the Sabbath School and Distributing the Books," by Bro. H. S. Smith, of Truro, and also that on "Cannot the Children of our Sabbath Schools be more Effectively Employed in the Ag-gressive Work of the Church," by Rev. Charles Stokes, of Pond Village, were both able and inter-esting productions, and "hit the nail on the head." address of Bro. L. Bowdish, of South Truro on Wednesday evening, on "The Use of the Bible in Sabbath Schools," was a chaste, sensible and well written production, and embodied a great and noble idea. The Bible in Sabbath Schools! Of course, the Bible is the text book of the Sabbatl as well as in the pulpit, are teachers who under stand its evidences, its doctrines, its morals, its in ns, its history and its literature, and who

are "apt to teach" them.

A Children's Meeting was held on Thursday after noon. Hundreds were present; for these two schools, themselves, report upwards of five hundred members. It was a charming sight, rarely seen outside the cities, and not always in them. The singing, which was led by the two able and zealous superintendents, Dr. Hopkins and Bro. Snow, was a rush of melody which was like the "sound of many waters." The addresses were by Dr. Coggeshall, and Rev. W. V. Morrison, of Wellfleet. Bro. Morrison's address was the boldest and most direct attempt we ever saw to bring the children at once to Christ, and for their immediate conversion. It could not fail to be effective. Bro. Hundreds were present; for these two ersion. It could not fail to be effective. Bro

Morrison is a good Sabbath School laborer. In the evening. Dr. Coggeshall, as Centenar Agent of the Conference, presented the claims of the Children's Fund. This part of the grand Cenfolks may do, or fail to do, the children will perform this, their part of the great "job," and will good for their \$1,000,000, and probably more next Convention is to be held at Chathan

"CEASE YE FROM MAN"-Isa. ii. 22. MR. EDITOR :- Abel Stevens said a good thing when a great champion of the Temperance cause fell into the hands of the Philistines and wallowed in a drunken debauch. "There is too much said about it—the cause won't die with one man." I should almost conclude by what is said about H. W. Beecher, that the bands of our national exis-tence had snapped assunder, because he has changed front. The cause of civil liberty won't die by one man's fall. We in Maine can stand the shock; and if we had another chance to vote, instead of 27,500 majority, we might give the Johnsonian party a 40,000 majority count. God lives, and by faith we believe his cause will triumph. Adam, Noah, Lot, David, Solomon fell, and this falling has been and will go on until there is less temptation and more

strength from on high to stand; "and after having done all to stand." We have not forgotten to worship man; God is jealous of his own glory, and will not give it to another. Therefore, trust ye in the Lord Jehovah.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

bath School Convention for the upper par A Sabotth District was held at N. Bridgewater, Sept. 12, 13. A heavy rain on the morning of the 12th made the attendance smaller than it otherwise would have been. Those who came "had a mind to work," and were determined that the Convention

should not be a failure.

The schools represented were reported as being without exception in a prosperous condition, several schools having had conversions during the last

Several brethren who were appointed to read essays or make addresses were not present, yet there was no lack of speaking, and that to the point. The essays were good and practical. A marked feature of the Convention was its spirituality. The importance of direct effort for the immediate conversion of all connected with our Sabbath Schoolseemed to be impressed upon all present. The general feeling at the close was. This has been or the best conventions we have ever attended. Walter Ela, Secretary.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE CENTENARY. The wisest among the ancients said, "Whats ver thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. The same idea was expressed by an inspired apostle in these words: "It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing." Enthusiasm, in the best sense of the term, as expressed above by Solomon and Paul-the sense in which we use it here—carries our zeal considerably above the common level, and inspires such interest and earnestness as renders labor pleasant, and anticipates success as certain to follow. Cyrus W Field was full of enthusiasm in regard to the Atlantic Cable, and not only toiled for it, confident of success, but also infused a similar spirit into other minds.

The Centenary cause is an object worthy of good degree of enthusiasm in every true and grateful Methodist. The time has come when that enthusiasm should zealously affect our whole church in this good cause-when each member should take hold of the work that remains to be done with a glad mind and will, and do with his might whatsoever his hand finds to do. There has been much writing on this subject. Every number of the Herald for weeks has teemed with Centenary articles. So much has been contributed by others that we have been almost afraid to touch the subject, lest some of our readers should think the work in this direction was overwrought. The living voice must now take up the subject in all the charges, and pour the earnest appeal upon the ears and hearts of the people. Every speaker should have a soul-full of enthusiasm so that on each public occasion he may infuse the same spirit into his auditors. Wake up, now, all Methodisu

and let jubilant song of thanksgiving, the voice

of powerful eloquence, and the report of worthy deeds, rise from all parts of the land like the sound of many waters. New England has been charged with a lack of enthusiasm in Centenary matters. The Yankees are certainly capable of a great degree of persistent zeal, as they have abundantly shown in the aboliion cause, and in prosecuting the late war. They will show great enthusiasm in their demand for the right kind of "reconstruction" of the rebel States. They certainly can be enthusiastic on the Centenary. If they have been in any wise deficient in preliminary parade and talk, we hope they will more than make up for it when they come to act. We would like to see the enthusiasm of New England Methodists rise as much are more important than temporal things. If any essary, we will give it. Come, brethren, wake up October has come; arise, and show your strength. The cause demands work at your hands. Rise in feeling and purpose to the dignity of the subject and the occasion. Let us make a good record in history for the comfort of posterity both as to what we say and do. Sing, pray, SHOUT, and GIVE as becomes the inhabitants of a highly favored land. Let us give another convincing

Therefore let us give liberally; and let us not de vote all that we give to our local interests, but de noble things for the connectional objects. Our exhortation is ended. While the choirs ar reparing to sing a voluntary, and the people to out their gratitude, let the stewards pass the boxes and subscription papers; for both should

proof of our liberality-that we are not penurious

and selfish, and bound up with local prejudices, as

slandering politicians sometimes represent us.

These representations are all false. New England

has given many proofs of their falsity, but we

want a new refutation of those insidious slanders,

woven into the history of the Centenary year

and song will be louder and sweeter after the duty of giving is well done. May unceasing prayer go up from all th churches during the whole month for the fullest

baptism of the Spirit to rest upon all the people. CENTENARY JUBILEE IN LYNN.

The Common Street Church at Lynn, the moth er of New England Methodist Churches, has set a worthy example for her daughters to follow in the Centenary month of October. From eight to nine o'clock every morning during the month they meet in the church and hold a prayer meeting The burden of their repeated cry is, "O Lord, re vive thy work" throughout Methodism, and fil its membership with the Holy Ghost. We learn that these meetings are well attended, and tha the Spirit of the Lord is present with them. Are all our churches imitating them? We wish they were. The revival of Scriptural piety, the baptism of the Holy Ghost, is the first great thing to be sought by the church; liberal subscriptions,

nowever important, are secondary. On last Friday all day and evening the Ju ilee announced last week in the Herald by Bro Barnes was held. It opened at eight o'clock with the usual prayer meeting. Then followed a Cenenary love feast, at which several of the old his toric members were present, and gave in their estimonies. Such men as Revs. Daniel Webb John F. Adams, E. T. Taylor, A. D. Merrill, A D. Sargeant and others, as well as some of the aged laymen and women of the church. Their addresses were exceedingly interesting with rem iniscences of olden times. Father Webb, now in his eighty-ninth year, had frequently heard Dr. Coke preach in Lynn and its vicinity; had re ceived his first license to preach as a local preach er signed by Bishop McKendree; was ordained as a deacon by Bishop Whatcoat, and as an elder by Bishop Asbury-a good evidence of being in the regular " apostolical succession."

This love feast was continued in the afternoon An aged sister was present who led Father Taylor trembling from the altar at the Bromfield Street Church when he first gave his heart to God. An aged brother was present who was baptized in infancy by Jesse Lee. Many rich things were said, too numerous to report here, which cheered and interested the hearts of the great audience in attendance.

The evening was devoted to addresses, in which several of the Centenary interests were represent ed. Dr. Butler presented in an interesting speed of half an hour's length the claims of Irish Methodism upon the benevolent contributions of our behalf of the claims of the Wesleyan University and its need of additional funds to complete endowment. Rev. T. W. Lewis, our missionary to South Carolina, showed the imperative claims of the Freedmen, and the cause of liberty at the South on the Northern Church. All these ad-

packed above and below with attentive and delighted listeners. The whole day was a success, the interest increasing all the time and culminating in the evening session. The weather was delightful; never was an autumn day and evening

more pleasant. All the Centenary causes were not presented for want of time, and no subscriptions were taken but will be in due time. On the financial question we wait with some anxiety for the key note from the cradle of New England Methodism. Bro. Barnes, the pastor, is full of the right kind of enthusiasm, and conducted the exercises with great tact and appropriateness.

We were pleased to see Father Webb come into the church in the afternoon, leaning upon the arm of Bro. Roland G. Usher, Mayor of the city of Lynn, at whose house the venerable itinerant and several others—we among the latter—were hospitably entertained.

RE-UNION OF ILLINOIS CONFERENCES.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Illinois Conference at its session in 1865, inviting the three other Illinois Conferences to attend a reunion to be held in 1866, it was arranged by the bishops that the sessions of the four Conferences should occur simultaneously. After each had closed its meeting, all convened at Bloomington, the seat of the Illinois Conference, in a grand Centennial re-

Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th of September, were devoted to this purpose. Bishop Simpson presided, and Rev. Peter Cartwright, the oldest member of Conference in the State, delivered the address of welcome. Responses were made in order of Conference ages by Rev. Hooper Crews, of Rock River, Rev. J. Vancleve, of Southern Illinois, and Rev. Richard Haney, of Central Illinois. An affecting incident was the adopting of the blind daughter of Rev. Mr. Bew. lev, murdered in Texas, as the daughter of the Conferences, and appointing Rev. Peter Cartwright, for Illinois, Rev. Mr. Beggs, for Rock River, Rev. Mr. Robbins, for Southern Illinois, and Rev. Mr. Summers, for Central Illinois, her guardians. The Committee on the State of the

Country made a radical report. Judge J. M. Scott, of Bloomington, a member of the Presbyterian Church, had adjourned his court to attend the re-union, and see what might be done at such a gathering of the clergy. Upon the invitation of Bishop Simpson, he made speech, which will be printed in our next issue.

A glorious love feast was held, the speakers being limited to three minutes, and warned of the expiration of time by a bell. When the ministers who had been in the army were invited to rise, seventy-one stood up, one of whom had been chaplain for General Jackson through the Creek and Seminole war. Bishop Simpson here remarked that there could scarcely be a more sub- Jr.," is at present suffering from this epidemic. lime sight, and invoked a continuance of this spirit-love to God and loyalty.

Visiting clergymen were called upon to address the assembly, and the following responded: Rev. Drs. J. P. Newman, J. M. Reid, S. Y. Monroe, and J. T. Peck.

Speeches were then made by Bishops Clark and Simpson, after which the Conference appointments were read, and the meeting dissolved.

THE CONFERENCES.

OHIO CONFERENCE.—The fifty-fifth session was held in Columbus, beginning Sept. 26th. Bishops Morris and Janes were present, the latter presiding Rev. S. M. Merrill was elected secretary. Rev Dr. Merrick delivered the discourse on the Centenary. A Sunday School Teachers' Institute was ucted under the direction of Rev. J. H. Vincent, and is represented to have made a fine impresto the Conference, not for money, but that a share

of the young men of the State be sent as students CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.—The eleventh session was held in Lexington, on the 19th instant. Bishop Simpson presided, and Rev. J. S. Cummings was secretary. During the session there were exhibited to the Conference Bishop Asbury's Bible, in two small duodecimo volumes, bound in calf, and a horn cup, formerly belonging to the Bishop. Sunday was a remarkable day. The sermon of Bishop Simpson produced so deep an impression on the congregation that for a long time after it was impossible to proceed with the services on account of the tears, sobs and shoutings filling the house. At the close of the evening sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. Reid, people were invited forward for prayers, and six converted. The Conference has resolved to memorialize the General Conference to place Bloomington for alternate quadrennial terms in the Central Illinois and Illi nois Conferences. Rev. Richard Haney preached

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We propose during the month of October to make a weekly report of Centenary subscriptions so far as they come to our knowledge. We will thank any of the preachers and Centenary agents to forward as early as possible the amounts subscribed.

Subscribed at New York, on the 25th Subscribed at New York, on the 21st ult., for the Irish Centenary Fund, New Hampshire Conference Subscription to Oct. 3d.

\$795,945 00 Possibly the \$11,100 subscribed in New York on the 21st ult. may be included in the subscription reported at the great meeting at Cooper Institute.

A NEW CENTENARY PICTURE.—" Centenary American Methodism. It is engraved by J. C. Buttre, of New York, and published by Carlton & Porter, New York, B. B. Russell & Co., and J. P. Magee, Boston, and Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, It contains the portraits of John Wesley, who holds his place at the top of the picture, with Thomas Coke, Francis Asbury, and Richard Whatcoat, arranged near him a little lower down, and just above a row of the eight deceased Bishops of our church, including Francis Burns; lower still in an irregular curved line are very good likenesses of our nine living Bishops; in the centre we have an itinerant on horseback riding up to a log hut in the forest; In the upper corner at the left is the scene of rescuing John Wesley from the burning parson age; in the opposite corner at the right is a group gathered around Wesley preaching as he stands on his father's tombstone; old John Street Church is pictured on the left lower corner, and on the right the Tremont Street Methodist Church in Boston. On the lower margin are given some of the statistics of the Methodist Church and Sabbath School in the Centenary year. All these things are tastefully arranged, with vines surrounding each portrait and the name printed in capitals under each. It is the finest picture yet. It is beautiful; we are not satisfled with that expression. It is splendld. It will fill a frame two feet long and a foot and a half wide. We do not know the price. J. P. Magee can tell you, and send you the picture.

METHODIST MUSIC.-At a Convention of Units. rian Sunday School Teachers held last week, not far from this city, a letter was read from a superinendent mentioning the singing in Sabbath Schools He had been to the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting and was much delighted with the singing especially that of the children, and expressed the pelief that Charles Wesley had done as much for Methodism by his hymns as John Wesley by his dmirable system. The writer then deplored the fact that the Unitarian Church has no singing book for the children, and regretted that in the Sabbatl School it is a necessity to-use books permeated with pernicious doctrines, meaning of course that the poetry was of a character to inculcate into riodicals, in keeping up the monthly concert of

dresses were very interesting. The house was | rian theology. After having read the letter to the Convention, the secretary remarked that he hoped a book would soon be compiled, containing at least forty good Methodist revival melodies, so that the children need not be compelled to forever sing in dull routine "Nuremburg," "Hamburg," "Boyl-ston," and some of those old tunes, which, though excellent, are not such as scholars wish to be a ways singing in Sunday School.

> NEW ENGLAND STATISTICS.-Many of our read ers will thank Bro. Dorchester for his article last week, giving the statistics of church membership by States instead of Conferences. While othe denominations report their statistics by States and we ours only by Conferences, and these no bounded by State lines, it was very difficult to as certain the relative strength and progress of the leading denominations in New England. We hop the "Statistical Board" appointed by the New England Methodist Convention will be able to re port annually hereafter all the Ecclesiastical Statistics of New England by States, as was done last week by Bro. Dorchester. There is a moral and notive power in figures when correctly made and applied, to cheer and stimulate the hearts of Christ's laborers in all denominations. Hence we

> OLD BAY STATE LECTURES .- An annual cours f lectures is furnished to the citizens of Bosto by the Old Bay State Division of the Sons of Ten perance. Hence the name. The course last yea as acknowledged as the best of the season. From the names already announced, we judge it will be at least equal to any other course in this city the present season. Miss Anna E. Dickenson opens the course on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., in Tremont Temple, to be followed on successive Thursday evenings by Wendell Phillips, J. D. Fulton, N. P. Banks, M. P. Gaddis, A. A. Willetts, E. H. Chapin, W. F. Mallalieu, Geo. S. Boutwell, and John B. Gough. Another name is yet to be announce We heartily commend this course to the public.

> THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for Octo ber is received, containing articles as follows The Origin of Revolutions in Public Opinion," by Rev. Dr. Haven, of Michigan University; "The Greek Church, in its Relation to the Protestant," Rev. R. B. Welch, A.M.: "Worship of Relics, and the Miracles of the Ancient Church," Philip Schaff. D.D.; Childhood Conversion," Bostwick Hawley, D.D.; "Voltaire," from the Revue Chretienne; "Frederick W. Robertson," Rev. E. H. Dewart Milton's Early Life," Pharcellus Church, D.D. and the usual amount of general intelligence.

> CHARLESTON, S. C .- We are informed that a disease known as the "broken bone fever" is raging in Charleston, more than three thousand cases aleady having been reported. On account of this, and by advice from Bishop Baker and friends in that city, Bro. T. W. Lewis will remain a few weeks longer in the North. We are sorry to learn that our valued Charleston correspondent, "Nimrod,

> Correction .- Mr. N. Tibbals, the publisher, requests us to say that "a mistake has been made in some of the bills of the Pictorial Centennial sent fo the brethren to be sold in behalf of the Memorial Chapel of the Wesleyan University. The clerk did not know of our arrangement with the Leyden Chapel Association. The price of the Pictorial is 25 cts.; one half goes to the publisher, and one half to the Chapel."

THE NEW ENGLAND TEMPERANCE CONVENTION held last week in this city, we intended to report in this paper, but coming to hand too late, it lies

LETTER FROM PITTSFIELD. The past week will be distinguished in the his

tory of this delightful village by the session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission. The Missionary contributions foot up \$20,- sions. The report of the proceedings of this body 500.. A speech from Rev. Dr. Newman, editor of you will no doubt gather in your general news the New Orleans Advocate, had a telling effect. Rev. items, or by special correspondence. The object doings, sayings, appearance and promise of the assembly, with some comparative notes on the missionary operations of a sister denomination and our own. The first thing that strikes an outsider s the numbers assembled, and the greatness of the interests that convene so many enthusiastic men and women, at their own expense, from distant points. We think we tax a community pretty heavily when we throw upon its benevolence Conference of two hundred preachers for a week; but here were quartered for several days between wo and three thousand, of both sexes, young and old, lay and clerical. Such numbers naturally flooded all the families and all the churches in the village, and demanded extra cars to bring and take way. The care of such crowds necessarily gave he excellent pastor, the world-renowned Dr. Todd, Board on the brain"-so we heard a wag saywhether he meant Board or board, we did not stop to inquire. It is evident that the annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. is a stupendous affair.

The dignity of the assembly was striking. On a raised platform in the chancel of the church were gathered the venerable and the notable of the Congregational and New School Presbyterian Churches divines, judges, merchants, lawyers. There were Albert Barnes, Dr. Cox, Dr. Patten, and Dr. Ander. son, the venerable Secretary, now retiring from office on a superannuate allowance of \$20,000, the gift of a few friends in New York and Roston The assembly was as calm as the Senate of the Inited States, betraying no feverish anxiety to speak, none to be heard, throwing into striking an

isagreeable contrast with the petty bustle of our own Conferences, whose dignity is so frequently marred by orators ambitious of shining on all occasions, and desirous of illuminating every possible The earnestness of this vast convocation wa

equal to its gravity. The intrinsic importance of missions is enhanced by the conventional impor tance of the American Board. Its age, its character, its past work, its present commanding influence, all combine to give to the Board itself, and merican Methodism" is the title of a new and its meetings, weight and influence, independent of beautiful engraving designed to represent to the the objects it seeks to accomplish. Hence the eye the one in progress and present status of fealty, the loyalty, the reverence, the worship, we might call it, of missionaries, ministers and laity for "our Board." The constant recurrence of the reverential and affectionate mention of "ou Board," would lead an outsider to consider the celebrated alphabetical collocation, A. B. C. F. M., a misnomer that should be exchanged for O. B. C. F. M. We have no fault to find with the just pride of the Board in its position, labors, history and in fluence. By the migratory process, in its annua sessions, the American Board makes its objects widely known, and its moral power widely felt. This year it is in Pittsfield, and stirs all New England with its debates and resolutions. Next year it meets in Buffalo, and all Western New York will be aroused to new mission fervor by its pres ence. It is a distinguished honor, reserved for its most distinguished divines, to be added to the long list of those who have been selected to preach the annual sermous, to follow in the illustrious line of men like Presidents Dwight, Nott, Day and Hopkins, and Drs. Spring, Cox and Storrs, and Alber Barnes. On its platform, the fortunate village of city favored by its session is honored and gratified with the sight of the most honored celebrities of the Calvinistic communion. Here too may be seen the representatives of the missions of the four quarters of the globe, and hear those young men who ar devoting their lives to the missionary work say their parting words. The influence of returned aries, of living representatives from mis sion fields, and of outgoing recruits upon these vast assemblies of Christians, is incalculable. Here may be seen King of Greece, Calhoun of Constant nople, and Bingham of the Sandwich Islands, " me who have hazarded their lives for the Lord Jesus. Christians returning to their churches from these gatherings of the missionaries of the world can pray intelligently, not for ideals, but for men and women whom they have seen, whom they have heard, with whom they have shaken the friendly o

the parting hand. The missionaries of the Amer can Board are widely known, personally, to th supporters of the Board. Is it any wonder that Calvinistic congregation find little difficulty in supporting missionary pe-

prayer for missions, and securing ample missionary

collections? Mutual acquaintance generates mutual | be greatly advantageous to a multitude of students. affection, and binds the missionaries of the world to the Board and to each other in chains of mutual From all quarters they are reached by a single jourconfidence and enduring love. In the memory of thousands of beaming faces, missionaries bear with change of cars. thousands of beaming laces, market bear with them to their fields of labor the photographs of beloved thousands pledged to stand by them, support them, care for them, love them. The Bo comes something tangible to the missionary, known friends, personal friends; not a set of names of per.

sons he never saw, figuring in an annual report. The Board is a live missionary agency, beating warm with spiritual life and fire, and not a Secretary's office in Boston or New York with its official routine and frozen clerks. It offers the magnetic stimulus of affectionate memory, prayers, and that moral influence that knows no limit, but which reaches round the world, and stays the missionary's soul in persecutions, imprisonments, trials and deaths, and which is valued more than material deaths, and which is valued more than material from old Newmarket had not drifted into Spring-field, instead of running aground at the fost of that warm with spiritual life and fire, and not a Secresupport, however abundant, by as much as the immaterial is superior to the material. The American Board turns a live side to the public on one hand, and its missionaries on the other. It is known to the missionaries, it is known to the public. It thus grown out of its present location in preference to gains in diffusive influence, and loses nothing in concentrated power. That power is moral rather than material; the opinion of the wise and good expressed in majorities rather than executive We propose to raise this year a million of dol-

lars, and to expend one third of the amount in the South, one third of it in the Annual Conferences and one third of it on foreign missions and foreign populations. China, India, the aborigines of Africa and America, and the Chinese in California are our only purely Pagan fields. These fields will not consume a fifth of our vast contribution. The other four fifths will be expended in Christianizing nominal Christianity. The American Board will raise \$400,000 to expend on Pagans and Mohammedans We raise a million, and out of this million devote less than \$200,000 to the Pagan world. With less than half our numbers, our Calvinistic brethren do twice our work in "the regions beyond."

KENNEBUNK-THE MAINE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

OBSERVER.

Kennebunk village is remarkable for its quie eauty, its shaded streets, and elegant residences In these respects it is surpassed by no village in

The wealth of the place, derived mostly from ship-building and navigation, is greater, with one exception, than that of any other town in Maine in proportion to the population. The people are inelligent and generous, and but little given to change. The old one horse chaise is the most com-

One of the oldest and most wealthy Unitarian churches in the State is in this town. It was originally a Congregationalist church, established under the old Massachusetts ecclesiastical regime. The limits of the parish were co-extensive with those of the town. The meeting-house was large and centrally located, and for many years the only place of public worship. The church seems very early to have adopted Pelagian views, and seventy years ago the leaven of Orthodoxy was purged from its

It has been served by an intelligent and able ministry, and has retained a strong hold upon the people. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Swan, is much respected for his kindness and urbanity, and for his interest in the moral and religious improvement

The Maine Unitarian Conference has just closed its session in this place. The session continued nearly two days. Eight or ten churches were represented by as many ministers, and some fifty or sixty male and female visitors. A much larger number would probably have assembled but for the incessant rain. The delegates and visitors were entertained with cordial and bountiful hospitality, and the occasion, in spite of rainy weather, appeared to be a very pleasant one.

The exercises consisted of preaching, prayer meetings, meeting for business, and a free discussion upon the "Basis of Authority in Religion basis of authority is in ourselves, or in the Bible. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the foundation of authority is in ourselves; though several speakers strongly objected to this view. Rev. Dr. Sheldon, formerly a Baptist, and once President of Waterville College, took the extreme liberal view. A strong wish was expressed by some of the speakers to fraternize with the Universalists, and other liberal denominations, as their doctrinal views are essentially alike. One of the leading ministers of the denomination remarked in conversation, in reply to an inquiry, that the principal difference between the views of the Unitarians and Universal-

ists is that the latter are more orthodox than the Unitarians. This statement, together with the drift of the discussion, indicates a departure from the old landmarks of the denomination towards the open sea of speculation without chart or compass, except such as our own reason may furnish. The history of the denomination in Maine is significant. The earliest churches in the State were Unitarian. With all the advantages of prior establishment, superior wealth, and literary culture, Unitarianism now numbers in Maine about twelve churches, and some of them are struggling for exstence. These facts do not speak very well for the zeal of this liberal form of Christianity

If the loose views referred to in regard to Authority in Religion are to prevail in the denomnation, it is not difficult to see that the foundations of the system are giving way, and that neither wealth nor literary culture can save it from decay. Kennebunk, Sept. 21.

LETTER FROM JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

MR. EDITOR:-Last week I wrote of Evanstor the settled locality of important schools; and proposed to show "A more excellent way." This will I know appear assuming to many, and you may

entres of trade, commerce, manufactures, wealth learning, taste and influence, are the most appropriate of all localities for our colleges and theological seminaries. I regret that I can present but a synopsis of the rgument sustaining the doctrine thus announced;

I submit, then, that the large cities-the main

but a bare statement of such an argument may not be a useless offering:

First, then, in the large cities are always more or less of our strongest and most flourishing churches; and in the whole of my experience in teaching in our schools, and that experience has been neither small nor brief. I have discerned more and more clearly the importance to Methodism of planting her schools where her strength is unmistakable and greatest. The church-its privileges, scenery, song, preaching, membership, etc., will in spite of us, act a most important part in the education of the youth. Its influence will tend, amid the labors and exercises of the student, to attract to itself his affections and his energies, or it will tend to repel him from its embrace. Thus, if anywhere in the world there should be church arrangements and privileges, Methodist church arrangements and privileges, the nearest to perfection possible, these should be where do congregate the youth of this church for educational purposes. It is needless to repeat that these superior church privilege exist to the greatest extent in the large cities. Second. These cities afford to students and pro-

fessors superior library privileges. Consider how valuable to an enterprising student, old or young, would be free and daily access to such libraries as the Athenæum, the Public City Library, and other libraries of Boston; or the splendid Astor Library, the Mercantile and Historical Libraries of New York; or the Loganian Library, that of the Academy of Natural Science, and the American Philohical-Society of Philadelphia. Why rally our students, literary or theological, just a little impracticable distance away from so prime a privilege, when you may about as easily bring them to its very doors?

Third. The large cities furnish also the very bes and most abundant facilities in the way of lectures. It is true that our students in the schools have not nuch time to give to public lectures; but the diligent and earnest ones would not fail to secure some part in such a privilege; while every year in such cities as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cintinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, there are lectures and entire courses of lectures that would

Fourth. The large cities are more accessible, ney, and without lingering at depots or without

With present arrangements many of the Concord students must first float into the great centre—Bospard be- ton; then from another depot and by another road commence another journey of seventy miles into the country. So the Evanston students will most of them touch at Chicago, then off again to-day or -morrow a dozen miles to their place of destination. 80 I judge it a pity that the Wesleyan Unifield, instead of running aground at the foot of that old mountain. In respect to this latter school I will demonstrate whenever called upon to do so, that the disability and damage that has already Springfield, is greater in dollars and cents, to say nothing of other damages, than the cost of all its present magnificent fixtures.

Further reasons next week. Jacksonville, Ill.

DYING WORDS. Mr. Editor :- In the statement on the fourth page concerning the departure of my beloved son, Dr. J. Wesley Boyden, Mr. Moore says, "After speaking of his glorious view of heaven, and stating with a smile on his countenance, 'This is happiness indeed,' he added, 'Of all the days of my existence, this to me is the most

By publishing the above in the same issue, it may be seen more fully how the Christian can triumph by the grace of God. Yours truly. LUMAN BOYDEN

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Grantham, N. H .- Bro. H. Montgomery writes: The battle of the Lord goes well in Grantham. For three months sinners have been in trouble. and some fifty-five or sixty have rallied to the standard of our Prince and Saviour. Fifty have joined us on probation, and thirty-three have been baptized. The present indications are that God is willing to make this Centenary glorious to our

East Boston .- Bro. E. D. Winslow writes. Oct 5th: "Thirty or more have made a profession of faith since April. Most of this number have joined on probation. We have had no remarkable revival terest, but a continuous season of interest and thought. Our church is well filled, and our Sabbath evening meetings are crowded. There are many indications of coming showers, for which we

Salaries in the Cincinnati Conference.- The average salaries in the Chincinnati Conference of the married preachers was, the past year, \$850. house rent not included, and of the single men, \$420.

Indiana Asbury University.—Indiana Asbury University has opened well. About three hundred enrolled their names during the first week.

Sunday School Contributions -Of the sum, \$9. 593.46, contributed by the Southeast Indiana Conference for missions, about \$3.000 was from the Sabbath Schools. In nearly all cases of contributions from the Sunday Schools the figures were as great, greater, than the contribution

of Demosville, Ky., sends a check for one hundred dollars for the M. E. Church, saying, "I believe the effort to educate, elevate and Christianize the late slave population of the South, is the most fruitful ary effort of the time. May this little offer Eniscopal.-The Episcopal Convention for the

plocese of New York met Wednesday, and twelve hurches applied for union with the Convention. At New York, Friday, in the Protestant Episcopal Convention, an offer was received, from a source not stated, of \$50,000 to establish two new Dioceses at Albany and Brooklyn. Washington Churches .- It speaks well for the city

ear. There were seventy-five there before, or one to every 1,500 inhabitants. Congregationalism in Vermont.—The number of congregational Churches in Vermont is 191, two ss than last year, the church in Cuttingsville, and the one at Mount Holly having ceased to exist. The whole number of members connected with these churches is 17,149, or 137 more than last year. Secretary reports as a sad and discouraging fact, that there are 3465 members less than the whole

nber twenty years ago, and 4236 less than thirty years ago. Ministerial Salaries .- A number of the minister of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church recently held a meeting in Sabini, and esolved, after earnest discusson, that they would

Universalists in Vermont .- From the statistics reported at their late meeting at West Concord, it Convention of Universalists 35 Ministers and 57 Sc

Reformed Dutch Statistics .- The statistics of the Reformed Dutch Church for 1866 are as follows: One General Synod; three Particular Synods, (New York, Albany, Chicago, thirty-two Classes (or Presbyteries); churches, 431; ministers, 407; can didates, 11; communicants, 55,917. Received last year on confession, 3,120; by letter, 1,885. Infants paptized, 3,307; adults, 605. Children in Sabbath paptized, 3,307; adults, 605. Children in Sabbath Schools, 44,414; contributions for benevolent uses, \$241,129.55; for congregational purposes, \$649.540. 83. Moneys for benevolent uses under control of the different Boards: Education, in addition to the me from invested funds, \$8,500; Dome sion Schools, \$1,156.14; Foreign Missions, \$55

783.75; Publication, \$2,175.72.

United Presbyterians .- The Minutes of the Gen eral Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church give the following statistics: Pastors, 387; ministers without charge, 152; licentiates, 48; congregations, 686; families, 25,675; communicants, 58, 988; received by profession during the year, 4,001 infant baptisms, 3,791; adult baptisms, 475; off cers and teachers in Sabbath Schools, 3,263; average number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, 17,976. Contributions: Home Missions, \$20,838; Foreign Missions, \$112,276; Freedmen's Mission, \$15,478; Education, \$3,482; Publication, \$3,075; Church Extension, \$9,636; Aged Ministers' Fund, \$2,233; Salaries from Congregations, \$938, \$99. Salaries by Salaries from Congregations, \$268,229; Salaries b Assembly, \$19,070; General Contributions, \$225 354. Total, \$589.052. Congregationalism in Canada.—The annual meet

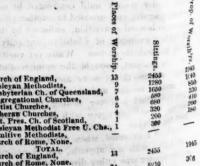
number of churches 94, with a membership of about 4,000, and 147 preaching stations. They have 80 church edifices, with 20,550 sittings, and 12,407 "adherents," and 3,590 enrolled Sabbath School schol-Australian Wesleyan Methodism. - The London Watchman contains a long letter on Wesleyan Methodism in Australia, in which the following appears: The Government Statistical Register of 1864 for the principal Australian Colony, (Victoria,) shows

the Congregational Union of Canada was

recently held in Montreal. The number of ministers connected with the Union is about 70; the

that the number for whom there was accommution in the places of worship belonging to the Church of England, was 40,467 41,200 The number generally attending Church of England, was

Wesleyan Church In that Colony (Victoria) there time, besides other preaching places of Wesleyan Churches, 247; Wesleyan Church Members, 8,000; Wesleyan Ministers, 55; Attendants at Wesleya Churches, 50 000. The whole population bein only 600,000, one twelfth of the Colonists there are the neighboring Colony of South Australia, owhich Adelaide is the capital. In the New Colony of Queensland, where the Wesleyan Church has neede the least own color account. among all the others (excepting the Roman Catholic Church, from which no returns are received) should be seen by the following figures, taken from the Statistical Register of 1864.



PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Akers, Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District, Illinois Conference, acknowledges in the Central of last week, the recent gift of a house and lot-75 by 290 feet, in the city of Jacksonville, worth \$4,000-a present from a few of his friends in that city. The Dr. is eminently worthy to reeive such favors.

Rev. H. V. Degen has taken the pastorate of the Methodist Church in Hallowell, Me., and entered already upon its duties. His friends are requested to address him hereafter at that place.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic Gen. Sheridan is concentrating troops in New

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermons now regularly appear in the World instead of the Independent. Letters from the son of Marquis Montholon announce his safety in Mexico.

It is said that the crop of sugar cane in Mississippi this season will be large, and the rice crop will be larger than ever was known.

support the Constitutional Amendment, and that the Bee gives it tacit support.

Gen. Dix has decided to accept the French mission instead of the New York naval office. He sails on the 27th inst.

The last year's business of the New York Clearing House amounted to \$29,783,282,020, or more than ten times the amount of the national debt.

Under an order of the President, the household

Gen. Sickles has issued a proclamation remitting all cases to the civil courts, State and National. This order abolishes military courts in behalf of the

freedmen. and three cent pieces, with one, two, and three holes in them, after the Chinese style, and dimes and half dimes on the same principle.

The debt of the United States was \$2,701,550,709,-Deduct cash in Treasury and there remains a debt of \$2,573,336,941.68. This shows a reduction of \$22,346,226.54 since Sept. 1st.

Thomas G. Appleton, Esq., of Boston, who owns offered to match her against any yacht of her length in England.

The Commission to codify the laws, Messrs. Cushing, James and Johnston, are engaged in reading up the statutes, in order to determine where to commence the codification of the laws.

The Mobile papers announce that the ex-pirate Raphæl Semmes has become editor of the Mobile Gazette. His assistant is Pendleton Colston, Judge Advocate of the Confederate navy during the war. Gen. R. H. Scott, commanding in South Carolina, forbids the bartering of cotton, which is raised on

shares, until the crop is divided; this order is intended to protect freedmen who have worked on The State Constabulary made a raid on a gam-

wagon loads of tables, furniture, fixtures, gambling implements, etc.

On the 4th inst. A. T. Stewart, of New York, intimated his readiness to give one million dollars for the erection of tenement houses for deserving poor of that city, the condition being that the land required should be provided.

The operations of the State Constabulary in Bosdealers discontinued the business, 805 liquor sellers have been prosecuted, 21 persons for violation of the Sunday law, 2 for larceny, and 1 for burglary. Boards for the examination of officers for the regular service commenced their sessions on the 1st inst., at New York, Chicago and Washington.

Another board will convene at San Francisco, Nov. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says that from 30 to 40 freedmen are now confined in the county

the amount of indebtedness of each to the county. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, reports in his annual address that the theological department of the Vermont Episcopal Institute is without students. The treasurer also says in his report: "There are no young men in the diocese looking forward to

the ministry, or preparing to enter it." Chief Engineer Damrell, of the Boston Fire Depump on an iron steam tug which is to be procured for the Harbor Police. He believes that such an arrangement would render valuable aid in case of

fire on board of vessels or on the wharves. The pirate Semmes, editor of the Mobile Regis ter says: "We have been beaten in all our contests with the Northern people by a want of energy. Whilst we are day-dreaming or sleeping, they are at work-at work like so many beavers or bees in

a hive." Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., United States District Attorney, has arrived home from Europe, and has sent in his letter of resignation because "I understand that the President expects of those who hold civil office, sympathy with the opinions and sentiments

he has lately expressed." There is considerable talk in Georgia of repudiating their debt. The plea urged for repudiation is the loss of the slaves and the failure of the crops. The amount of property returned in the State for 1866 is \$207,000,000; in 1860 it was \$620,322,777;

loss to the State over \$465,000,000. On Friday night as the Republican Invincibles were passing through the streets of Philadelphia, after a great Republican demonstration, two attacks were made upon them, and several of them I have as were wounded, but the Democrats, their assailants, were driven away, and one of the Democratic club houses, from whence an attack was made, was

A gentleman who has lately been traveling through North Carolina says that the freedmen will outstrip the "poor whites" in education unless their school system is speedly established, as the blacks are getting free schooling through the Freedmen's Bureau and other schools. Thus at Raleigh there are fifteen schools attended by negroes, and none at which the whites will attend.

A motion was made in the criminal court at Washington, Oct. 1, to admit to practice Jonathan S. Wright, a colored man of Pennsylvania, who has been engaged in his profession at the bar of the Freedmen's Court in South Carolina. The Court appionted three lawyers to examine into his qualifications. This is the first application of colored men to be admitted to our District Courts.

Miss Maria Cummins died at her residence in bel Vaughn" is considered the most finished of her works. Of late, she has contributed chiefly to the Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks.

The law of June last, providing for the disposal of public lands in the Southern States for homestead settlements, is now being printed with in-States without distinction of race or color.

Henry W. Corbett, the recently elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Westboro', Mass., and went to Oregon from New York fourteen years ago. He built the first frame house that was erected in Portland, and has amassed a large fortune in the mercantile business. He is a strong Republican, and succeeds Democratic Nes-

Geo. H. Goddard, of Camden, Ark., is under arrest in New York. He was a member of a rebel Vig-ilance Committee which in 1861 robbed the Union in the new administration destined to fill such an un-happy place in history. During this period I saw

men of Camden. They took \$20,000 worth of goods from Mr. Wm. M. Newman, because of his Union roclivities. Mr. Newman has found the records of the Committee, and means to have justice done

On the 1st of June Frank E. Burke, of Burns ville, Ala., issued the prospectus of a work called A Book of Outrages Committed by the United States Soldiers during the late War," and asking contributions of facts for its pages. He now issues a card complaining that he has received but very few responses to his call for information. The trouble is such facts as he wants are scarce.

Attorney General Stanberg has decided that the agreement between Secretary Harlan and the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut to sell the Cherokee lands in Kansas is illegal, because first, the Secretary had no right to sell on credit; second, he had no right to sell on credit for less than one dollar per acre with six per cent. interest; third, the term, "more or less" is in the agreement, in reference to the number of acres; fourth, there is no reservation of the lands actually sttled.

Sept. 2d., John B. Gough delivered a temperauce lecture at Tremont Temple, Boston, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. A New Orleans dispatch says the Picayune will There was a crowded house and an intelligent audience to hear the lecturer's powerful and character istic portrayal of the evils of drunkenness. Prof. Agassiz will deliver the two next lectures under the auspices of this Association on the 9th and 16th inst. respectively. This distinguished scientific man will have for his theme the "Natural Features of the Amazon Basin."

> Gen. Grant wrote the following letter to a Mr. Kerr, who said that Gen. Grant was pledged to support President Johnson's policy:

reflects of the rebel Gen. Robert E. Lee have been restored to him—such of them as could be found.

A fire occurred in New York, Oct. 5th, by which the loss was \$400,000. St. Patrick's Cathedral was burned—loss \$50,000.

The plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States met at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7th. There was an immense gathering in the streets, estimated at 40,000.

Gen. Sickles has issued a proclamation remitting rs, and I ask to desist in the future. I want man to vote according to his own judgment,

Yours, etc. U. S. GRANT. A special dispatch from New Orleans to the New There is talk of having a new coinage of one, two York Tribune says some important disclosures will soon be officially made public in reference to secret rebel societies which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and at the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the rebel army. Each circle has a different name. Some are known as "The True Sons of the South," others as "The Sons of Arathe yacht Alice, which lately reached England, has bia," and all are well armed with the most improved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for their lost cause. One of the chief members of the organization, who is now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures.

Rear Admiral F. H. Gregory of the U. S. Navy, dled at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 3d inst., aged 77 years. Admiral Gregory was born in Norwalk, Ct., entered the merchant service in 1802, was commissioned midshipman in the United States Navy by President Jefferson in 1809, and received rapid promotion for his efficiency and valor. At the commencement of the rebellion Admiral Gregory was 72 years of age, but so great was his desire to engage actively in defending his country's flag that went to Secretary Welles and begged to be sent to sea. His services were thought to be more valubling establishment in Boston on the 5th inst., and able in assisting in the formation of a navy than in arrested 48 persons, besides capturing two or three taking an active command, and he was retained upon shore, and no small part of the present efficiency of the American naval system is due to his suggestions and studies. The introduction of torpedoes into our navy was at his suggestion.

Maj. Smith, commandant at Brenham, Texas, has issued an order disarming all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. He states that the outrages upon the freedmen are on the increase. The citizens accuse him of feloniously permitting their houses to be burned. Gen. Sheridan has investigated the matter and exonerates the Major from blame. Gen. Sheridan wrote a letter to Governor Throckmorton of Texas, on the 20th ult. The letter explains the loyalty of that people. The General says:

"I have just received from Col. Mason his report of the affair which occurred at Brenham, Texas, on the 7th inst., and have directed him to notify Bre-vet Major Smith that he must not permit himself nor any of his men to be arrested. I respectfull 30 to 40 freedmen are now confined in the county jail for want of means to pay the costs of their trial, and each day they remain confined adds 75 cents to the amount of indebtedness of each to the county. a community which compels our officers and sol-diers to remain inside of the defenses thrown around their camps. I will have an additional and thorough investigation of this affair, if possible to ascertain if my soldiers were guilty of the affair, but Col. Mason is clearly of the impression that those designated for arrest are innocent."

Hon. Charles Sumner delivered the opening lecture of the Fraternity course on the evening of Oct. partment, suggests the propriety of placing a force 2d. His subject was "The One Man Power vs. Congress." He said that the two parties in the present political controversy " are the President on one side, and the people of the United States in Congress assembled on the other side."

He described the Presidential policy as founded on two blunders : "first, in setting up the One Man Power, as the source of jurisdiction over this great question; and, secondly, in using the One Man Power for the restoration of rebels to place and in fluence, so that good Unionists, whether white or black, are rejected, and the rebellion itself is revived in the new governments."

He challenged any one to find in the Constitution any legislative authority conferred upon the Presiident; and in this connection he said:

"Here it is well to note a distinction, which is not without importance in the discussion of the issue between the President and Congress. Nobody doubts that the President may, during the war, govern any conquered territory as commander-inchief, and for this purpose he may detail any milltary officer as Military Governor. But it is one thing to govern a State temporarily by military power, and quite another thing to create a Constitution for a State which shall continue when the military power has expired. The former is a military act, and belongs to the President. The latter is a civil act, and belongs to Congress. On this disinction I stand, and this is not the first time that I have asserted it. Of course the governments set up in this illegitimate way are necessarily illegiti-mate, except so far as they may acquire validity from time or subsequent recognition. It needs no learned Chief Justice of North Carolina solemnly

"There is another provision of the Constitution by which, according to a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, this question is referred to Congress and not to the President. I refer to the provision that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican government. On these words Chief Justice Ta-ney, speaking for the Supreme Court, has adjudged ney, speaking for the Supreme Court, has adjudged that it trests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in a State before it can determine whether it is republican or not; and that undoubtedly a military government established as the permanent government of a State would not be a republican government, and it would be the duty of Congress to overthrow it." (Luther v. Borden, Howard, Rep. 42.)"

In speaking of the second blunder, viz., restor-Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 1st, after a long continued ing ex-rebels to power, he said that it is claimed illness. Among her literary productions, the that President Johnson is following the policy of "Lamplighter" was the most successful, but "Ma- the lamented Lincoln. The speaker declared this to be a calumny, and cited the words of Lincoln, saying that "On one occasion the martyr presented the truth boldly, when he said, in a suggestive metaphor that we must 'build up from the sound materials: ' but his successor insists upon building from materials rotten with treason and gaping with structions for distribution among the district land rebellion. On another occasion the martyr said offices in that section of country. The benefits of that an attempt to guarantee and protect a revived e acts are extended to all citizens of the United State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd.' But this is the very thing which

the President is now attempting." Mr. Sumner describes his personal relations with President Johnson soon after President Lincoln's death. Here is a portion of Mr. Sumner's remarks on this point; it brings to view with painful clearness the startling difference there is between the President's words and acts:

sidered in every variety of aspect. More than once ed to press upon him the duty and the renown of carrying out the principles of the Decla-ration of Independence and of founding the new governments in the rebel States on the consent of governments in the received States on the consent of the governed, without any distinction of color. To this earnest appeal he replied on one occasion, as I sat with him alone, in words which I can never for-get: 'On this question, Mr. Sumner, there is no

get: 'On this question, Mr. Sumner, there is no difference between us. You and I are alike.' Need I say, that I was touched to the heart by this an-I say, that I was touched to the heart by shis an nunciation, which seemed to promise a victory without a battle. Accustomed to controversy, I saw clearly that if the President declared himself in favor of the Equal Rights of all, the good cause must prevail without controversy. After expressing to him my joy and gratitude, I remarked still further, him my joy and gratitude, I remarked still further, that it was important that there should be no division in the great Union party—that there should be no line run through it, on the side of which would be gentlemen calling themselves 'the President's friends,' but that we should be kept altogether as one seamless garment. To this he promptly replied: 'I mean to keep you altogether.' Nothing could be better. We were to be kept altogether on the principle of Equal Lights. As I walked away from the President that evening, the battle of my life seemed to be ended, while the Republic rose before me, refulgent in the blaze of aspublic rose before me, refulgent in the blaze of as-

red Freedom, an example to the nations. On other occasions the conversation was renewed and ended with the same satisfaction on the part of Mr. Sumner. But in a short time a change came over the President. Last fall, when Senator Sumner again returned to Washington, he had a three hours' interview with Mr. Johnson, and left the President that night "with the painful conviction that his whole soul was set as flint against the good cause, and that by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln the Rebellion had vaulted into the Presidential chair. Jefferson Davis was then in the caseates at Fortress Monroe, but Andrew Johnson

was doing his work." The speaker contended that what now remains to e done is to secure impartial suffrage. He said to the Constitutional objectors:

"But there are powers of Congress not derived rom the rebellion, which are adequate to this exi-gency, and now is the time to exercise them and us complete the work that has been begun. was the Nation that decreed Emancipation, and the Nation must see to it, by every obligation of honor and justice, that Emancipation is secured. It is not enough that Slavery is abolished in name. The Baltimore platform, on which President Johnson nough that Slavery is abolished in name. The saltimore platform, on which President Johnson was elected, requires 'the utter and complete extirtion of Slavery from the soil of the Republic." but his can be accomplished only by the eradication of ery inequality and caste, so that all shall be equal

efore the law.

"Be taught by Russia. The Emperor there did not content himself with a naked Proclamation of Emancipation. He followed this glorious act with ninute provisions securing to the freedmen rights of the freedmen rights. f all kinds, as to hold property, to sue and testify a court, to vote and to enjoy the advantages of educa-tion. All this was secured by the same power which decreed emancipation.

Political Elections were to be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio

Indiana and Iowa, last Tuesday, Oct. 9th. The returns from the Connecticut town elections

now large Republican gains Maj. Gen Hurlbut says, "it will be a hard time for Northern men down here (in Louisiana) if you let the fall elections go against Congress."

Mr. Sweetser, the Johnson-Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, declared, two years ago, that "Abraham Lincoln's ultimatum was disunion before peace, disunion at all events, and that in such a war he (Sweetser) would neither kill nor be killed."

The question of holding a Convention for the re rision of the New York State Constitution is to be voted on at the New York election of the 8th of November. One of the principal arguments used for holding a Convention now is the radically lefective state of the present judicial system, and ertain it is that the judicial system of New York is a disgrace to the State.

The "National Union Convention" of Massachusetts met at Fancuil Hall on the 3d inst. General John L. Swift was chosen temporary chairman. He claimed to be an advocate of the principle, " no taxation without representation." He ridiculed the Southern loyalists who lately visited Boston, styling them "Wandering Bohemians." John Quincy Adams, Esq., was chosen permanent chairman The resolutions endorse the President's policy, and profess the belief that the people of the South have sincerely repented. Theodore II. Sweetser was nominated for Governor. After this Convention adjourned the Democratic Convention assembled and ratified the proceedings of the former, accepting the same nominations.

Foreign.

The treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Italy. Don Jose Joaquin Parez has been re-elected Pres

The port of Valpariso will soon be defended by 150 guns.

The King of Sweden visited the American squad ron, on the 22d ult. The cable across the Straits of Northumberland,

onnecting New Brunswick with Prince Edward Island, was successfully laid on the 2d inst. The Prussian ploclamation taking possession of the recent Kingdom of Hanover, was promulgated

It is said that there is scarcely a member of the French Court who does not owe more than he can by any sacrifice possibly pay. Dissipation and ex-

travagance. The Paris police have just discovered in the Rue des Jardiniers a clandestine slaughter house for horses, which daily passed its products on the mar-

ket as beef. The King of Hanover has bought a villa at Hietzing, near Vienna, and, having no longer a throne will live as a private gentleman. He has saved abundant means. It is announced that the Prince

Royal of Prussia will rule in Hanover. The Christians in the Island of Crete have invoked the intercession of the United States in their insurrection against the Turkish Government. They have a force of 25,000 men arrayed against the Turks. Admiral Goldsborough is in those parts with three U.S. war vessels.

A difficulty has occurred between the U. S. Consul on the Island of Cyprus and the Turkish authorities, in consequence of the latter's entering the consulate and taking therefrom a drafted man in the employ of the Consul. Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister at Constantinople, demands an apology, and the dismissal of the offending officials. The Italian Government intended to have armed its troops with the famous needle gun, but it has been found impossible to get them from Prussia. and the Italian war minister has invited manufac turers and inventors of firearms throughout the world to send in their models of breech-loaders.

to present their claims. A letter from Calcutta, written Aug. 8th, says the ortality from the famine continued to be frightful. In four villages which the writer visited, there were not ten honses that did not contain one or more dead bodies. In another small place there vere four or five hundred dead, most of them unburied. He blames the government, saying that plenty of food has been bought, but somehow or other it does not reach the starving."

This will give a good chance for American inventors

It is said that the King of Greece is desirous of narrying the Princess Louisa, fourth daughter of Qeeen Victoria. It is also suggested in Paris that the Princess Charlotte, daughter, of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, may some day be a sultable wife for the Prince Imperial of France. The Princess is only even years old, and the Prince is in his eleventh

There is great suffering from famine in certain istricts of Bengal, India, and the people are flockng to Calcutta for relief. No less than 75,000 perns are daily fed by public charity, and it is estimated that an equal number are supplied privately, chiefly by the Hindoos. The number of deaths from starvation are said to average 2500 per week, and one week reached 3500. Besides these, many die in the interior whose cases are not reported. The famine began last October, from the failure of the rice crop, and even now the efforts of the uthorities are inadequate to meet the emergency.

the President frequently, sometimes at the private house he then occupied, and sometimes at his office in the treasury. On these occasions the confice in the treasury. On these occasions the confice in the treasury of the second treasury of the second treasury of the second treasury. On these occasions the confice in the treasury of the second treasure of the secon and to evacuate Mexico at once. All that will remain of the French army will then be a small garrison in each of the harbors where the Custom louse duties, conceded to France by Maximilian, are to be collected. This arrangement is said to have been brought about by the firmness of the attitude of the Cabinet at Washington.

Notwithstanding the wounding of the military pride of France through the course of Prussia, the people of the Empire have no reason to feel dissatsfled with the national prospect, for France, as Napoleon's late Circular points out, "will soon umber 40,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 37,000,000, Austria 35,000,000, Italy 26,000,000, Spain 18,000,-000." Thus France will continue to rank all these owers in population, and much more in other na-

The French have been experimenting with breechpaders, with a view of testing their execution in repelling a cavalry charge. A target representing cavalry was set up 600 metres in front of a body of oldiers armed with the breech-loaders. A detachment of cavalry was placed 400 metres in the rear of the infantry, and at a given signal the cavalry alloped toward the infantry and the latter comnenced firing at the target. The cavalry went over the distance in thirty-two seconds-an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accoutered and n a troop. The infantry fired during the same period 320 shots, and the target was struck 160 times, or by more then fifty per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of fifty per cent. of the shots is terrible, also, as in half a minute eighty chasseurs sent 360 bullets at the enemy-that is, exactly four at each man. If eighty horsemen had really charged those eighty riflemen they would have all been struck down on the way.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Oct. 6. J Bean—G W Bryant—H P Blood. L L Eastman—Walter Eastman—B Foster (39e will pay to Jan '67)—F T George. R P Hall—A B Hill—Geo Hewes. J B Livesey. J McMillan (M Fr spaper goes to S. as per order)—J Mitchell—G M Monroe—I P Koberts.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6.

W D Arnold—D Atkins—B S Arey—C W Atwood—J Austin

J W Adams—J Morey Bean—H B Bolton—Mrs L Bulter—
J D Butler—Geo N Bryant—N M Bailey—W R Burnham—H S

Booth—I B Bigelow—A Baylies—W Barton—A L Burt—H P

Blood—N M Bailey—A Cook—F A Clapp—N L Chase—T C

Crowell—J M Clark—A H Clement—J M Cousen—G E Col
lins—N Culver—B W Chase—C C Childs—E J Collamore—S F

Cushman—N C Clifford—C U Duning—J Dutton—E Davies

—C M Dinsmore—C H Evans—G F Eaton—C H Fuller—F D

breeborn 2—W H Foster—L L Gifford—S S Gould—E N Ger
rish—N M Granger—M H Gilbert—G F Gavett—C H Hana
ford—J L Hanaford—G H Hamlen—J W Hathaway—J S

Hawkins—A Hull—J H Hillman—J Hawks—W C Hoyt—S G

Hiler—E D Hopkins—D H Jellison—D H Jenkins—O H

Jasper—Geo Johnson—Z Kingsbury—C A King—B F King—P

T Kenney—I Lucc—J E Live-cy—J S Little—M Ludlum—T M

Lewis—D P Lewitt—J L Locke—B Lapham—J H MeCarty

—D A Mack—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Marsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Marsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Marsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Warsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Warsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Murch—W W Marsh—D C

Warsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Wirch—W W Marsh—D C

Warsh—J Miller—J H Moores—B Wirch—W W Simmons—H A Speice—I R Stevens—A Sanderson—W L Smith—W S

Simmons—H A Spencer—C Stone—A C Stevens—N J Squiers

— W Swayer—R H Thompson—D H Taylor—J Vazey—C H

Vinton—D Wood—N W Wilder—W C White Jr—H D West

— B Williams Jr—G Wingate—N P Wilso—N P Wilso— Letters Received from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6. —W RICC—S I Kumery—A F Rand—J A Steele—M Shermar
—H Squier—I H Stevens—A Sanderson—W L Sinth—W ;
Slmmons—H A Spencer—C Stone—A C Stevens—N J Squier
—D W Sawyer—R H Thompson—D II Taylor—J Veazey—C !
Vinton—D Wood—N W Wilder—W C White Jr—H D Wes
—E B Williams Jr—G Wingate—N F Wiley.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

In this city, Sept. 18, by Rev. S. Tapper, Mr. Francis A. Peshutski to Miss M. Susan Kellen, both of Boston; by the anne, Sept. 27th, in Roxbury, Mr. Octavins W. Sutton, of Boston, to Miss Catharine Harrington, of Roxbury; Oct. 2d, by the same, in Boston, Mr. James M. Allen, of Boston, to Miss Clara C. Sackrider, of Lynn. Clara C. Sackrider, of Lynn.

In South Boston, Oct. 8th, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Roscoe B. Townsend to Miss Elizabeth F. Chittenden, both of this city. In Roxbury, Oct. 2d, by Rev. G. Whitaker, Mr. Charles Erstine to Miss Hulduh R. Clarke, all of Roxbury.

In East Cambridge, Sept. 30th, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Seo. W. Pierce, of Brookline, Mass., to Miss Lydia A. Gill-atrick, of Barring, Me.

In Marblehend News. 27th, by Rev. Mr. patrick, of Barring, Me.

In Marblehead, Sept. 27th, by Rev. B. Otheman, Mr. Richard F. Swasey to Mrs. Eliza A. McConnell, both of M.
In North Bridgewater, Oct. 1, by Rev. F. A. Crafts, Mr. Andrew H. Frame to Miss Adeline C. Snow, both of N. B.
In Topsield, Sept. 22d, by Rev. Geo. E. Chapman, Mr. Geo.
M. Willey to Miss Harriet E. Brown, both of Salem; also, by
the same, Sept. 23d, Mr. Evander F. Dustin, of Hamilton, to
Miss Eliza Brown, of Topsield.
In Sandwich, Sept. 20th, by Rev. William H. Starr, Mr.
John Foster, of Springfield, to Miss Ada J., daughter of Paul
Wing, Esq., of Sandwich.
In Holden, Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. M. Hulbard, Mr. Charles J.
Bryant, of Rutland, to Miss Part, Brath, Park, Wing, Esq., of Sandwich.

In Holden, Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. M. Hulbard, Mr. Charles J.
Bryant, of Rutland, to Miss Ruth Bowles, of Holden.
In Riverdale, Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. F. Lacount, Mr. Sidney
Sylvester to Miss Lizzle Hodgkins, all of Gloucester.
In Westfield, Sept. 28th, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. John
Moon, of Holyoke, to Miss Sarah J. Ellis, of North Adams.
In Calais, Mc., Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. S. McKellar, Mr. Chas.
M. Holt to Miss Maggie J. McCartney, both of Saint Stephen,
In Willspalam, Seat 20, b. 20. In Wilbraham, Sept. 29, by Rev. D. Sherman, Mr. Walter Brown, of Albany, to Miss Julia E., daughter of Rev. Ass Bushnell, of Wilbraham. Bushnell, of Wilbraham.
In Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 22d, by Rev. H. B. Mitchell.
Capt. Seth H. Leonard, of Bowdoin, Me., to Miss Ruth C.
Britt, of Bowdoinham, Me. Britt, of Bowdoinham, Me.

In Searsmout, Me., Sept. 18th, by Rev. W. L. Brown, Mr. Abner Weed to Miss Rachel C. Cuuningham, both of Belmont. In Farmington, Me., Sept. 30th, by Rev. Geo. Wingate, Mr. Albert Gerry, of Farmington, to Miss Affie J. Higgins, of Industry, Me.

In Friendship, Me., Sept. 9th, by Rev. J. Bean, Mr. George S. Studley to Miss Ella Humphrey, both of Monhegan; Sept. 9th, Mr. Milton H. Davie to Miss Eveline Guier, both of F. In Portland, Me., Sept. 30th, by Rev. S. F. Wetherbee, Mr. James H. Cram, of Gorham, to Miss Addie F. Thomas, of Byron. lames H. Cram, of Gorham, to Mist Addie ...
Byron.
In Woolwich, Mc., Sept. 30th, by Rev. G. G. Winslow, Mr. Reuben R. Brookings to Miss Hannah S. Balley, all of W. At Kendall's Mills, Mc., Oct. 2d, by Rev. A. R. Sylvester Mr. Albert Harvill to Miss Christiana Cousens, both of Fair

Mr. Albert Harvill to Miss Christiana Cousens, both of Fairfield, Me.

In Portland, Me., Oct. 4th, by Rev. S. F. Wetherbee, Mr.
Edward L. Clarke to Miss Elizabeth S. Merrill, both of P.
In Somers, Conn., Sept. 29th, by Rev. T. W. Douglass, Chas.
U. Brooks, of Tolland, to Evelyn C. Wakefield, of Somers.
At the Fleet Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev.
B. M. Adams, assisted by Rev. J. M. Howe, Rev. Edwin F.
Haldey, of the Newark Conference, to Miss Carrie A. Luckey,
daughter of Robert J. Luckey, Eq., of Brooklyn.
By Rev. J. M. Caldwell, at the Main Street M. E. Church in
Dubuque, Iowa, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 30th, Wm. H. Bonnell to Miss Mollie L. Gibbs; at the same time and place,
Mr. Robert E. Smith to Miss Julia Gibbs; Sept. 25th, at Dubuque, Mr. Samuel Irvine to Miss S. A. King; also, Sept. 27th,
James H. Feenan, Esq. to Miss Laura A. Kidd.

Deaths.

In South Boston, Oct. 5th, after severe sickness, Mrs. Rachel Bibber, aged 60 years, 6 months. Her end was peace.

In North Leominster, Sept. 19th, of consumption, Mr. Absolom P. Ford, aged 53 years, 1 month, 12 days.

In North Brookfield, Sept. 28th, Miss Mary P., daughter of Rev. George and Julia F. Hewes, aged 17 years, 10 months.

In Georgetown, Me., Sept. 9th, Blanche Power, daughter of Sumner F. and H. Durinda Jewett, aged nearly 4 years. A beautiful, praying child, now still more fair.

In Urbana, Ill., Sept. 21, Mr. George Richards, aged \$6 yrs:

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. S. S. Convention, at Barre, Mass., Oct. 10. S. S. Convention, at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 10. Dedication, at N. Dighton, Mass., Oct. 11. Preachers' Meeting, at Holliston, Mass., Oct. 16, 17.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. J. M. Caldwell, Dubuque, Iowa.

LYNN DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER ile, P. M., 21; Common Street, 27, 28; Swampscott, P. M., ; St. Paul's, evening, 28; Hamilton, 2 o'clock, P. M., 29; swich, evening, 29; Topsfield, 1 o'clock P. M., 30; Grove-ad, evening, 30. Apawich, evening, 29; Topsfield, I o'clock P. M., 30; Grove-land, evening, 30.

Nowember—Rockport, 3, 4; Riverdale, P. M., 4; Gloncester, evening, 4; Purchase Street, 10, 11; First Church, P. M., 11; Byfield, evening, 11; Worthen Street, 17, 18; St. Paul's, P. M., 18; Central Church, evening, 16; East Cambridge, 24, 25; Majlewood, P. M., 25; Maiden, evening, 25; Ballardvale, 2 o'clock, P. M., 26; North Andover, evening, 25; Ballardvale, 2 o'clock, P. M., 26; North Andover, evening, 2; Woburn, evening, 2; South Reading, 3; Union Church, 4; Lynn, Boston Street, 8, 9; South Street, P. M., 9; Maple Street, 9; Weston, 1 o'clock, P. M., 10; Waltham, evening, 10; South Danvers, 15, 16; Salem, P. M., 16; Marblehead, evening, 16; Auburndale, 2 o'clock, P. M., 17; Watertown, evening, 17.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 28.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT—Remainder of Second Quarter. October—Penobscot, 20, 21, by A. Plumer; Orland, 27, 28; East Bucksport, 28, P. M.
November—Deer Isle, 3, 4; Brooksville, 7, 8; Orrington, 10, 11; South Orrington, 11, P. M.: North Bucksport, 17, 18; Belast, 24, 25; Searsport, 25, P. M.
December—Surrey, 1, 2; Ellsworth, 8, 9.
Pembroke, Sept. 7.

CENTENARY MEDALS.—Preachers in the New England Conferences may obtain a supply of Medals for the Children's Centenary Fund, by sending to me. A specimen of each can be sent by mail if desired. Postage 6 cents—but to be accounted for at full value.

Oct. 3. 2t. JAMES P. MAGEE. 5 Corphill full value.
2t. JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

Business Aotices.

IF THE LADIES Will adopt Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Sup porter, they will surely experience health and comfort. This arrangement removes the weight of the skirts from the waist to the shoulders. It is sold everywhere. 1t. Oct. 10. ALWAYS SURE TO CURE DYSPEPSIA .- It removes the

cause, therefore removes the disease. Its effects are instants neous—don't take fifteen minutes. Its results are permanen and lasting. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure should have a home in THE WASHERWOMEN'S STRIKE.-The washerwomen were aving a strike-not for higher wages, but for something tha

would mitigate their laborious tolls, and were about giving up

would mitigate their laborious total, and their relief. Not they are satisfied, and the grocers are having a big run for the USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL. -" It works lik COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superior Tollet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combina tion with Giycerine, and especially designed for the use of La-

vashing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists. ports collected for the purpose of embarking and bringing back to France the first installment of

dies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its

DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.-The Ladies wil

Capes, &c., &c., at our usual low prices, at 94 Hanover Street O. S. CURRIER & Co. tf. Sept. 5. Cholera, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, and Rheumatism ar

Aven's Ague Cune, for the speedy cure of Inte ever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole class of discases orig-nating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the mias polson. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Astima, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this conservation of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this em all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy eve iscovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest, and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance t those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over-estimated So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truth Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold b

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS have saved more than 50,000 pe sons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dys entery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neural gia. Also, a sure cure for Diphtheria, Coughs and Rheuma tism. All Druggists sell them. ORRIN SKINNER & Co.

rietors, Springfield, Mass. SEGUR'S PRESCRIBED GOLDEN SEAL, recommended for the treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fever and Ague, and warranted a cure. Invented by Dr. G. C. Segur. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct arti-cles, and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession mless, while it is potent: nor does it as is the case with nany medicines leave a shattered constitution in its track."
Sold by all Druggists. Orrin Skinner & Co., Sole Prorletors, Springfield, Mass. The trade can obtain it of any lew York or Boston Medicine House.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Human Hair Restored.—Gray Hair changed to its natural color by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It is the best article own to preserve the Hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair Healthy, Soft and Glossy.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extent, and without a rival in Price \$1.00. For sale by all Druggists. 5t.

Washington, Pa., June 25, 1866. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son ear Sir:—During a residence of some ten years as a mis-onary in Siam and China, I found your VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge—the In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to

ye a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water, sweet ned with sugar. Then, after about fifteen minutes, give s blespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief is tained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe e limbs briskly. Of those who took the medicine faithfully in the way stated,

bout eight out of ten recovered.
Oct. 3. 2t. Truly yours, DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP! The Great Cholera Remedy .-Iso, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Comlaint, Pain or Cramp in the Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour tomach, Painters' Colic, etc., and is warranted to cure, or no ay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or nar otic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but ure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like charm, affording almost instant relief, and a taste of the ticle will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts. Sold by all Deaers in Medicine. Please send for Circular. Try it.
Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I. DEMAS BARNES & Co., of New York, and GEO. C. GOODWIN

LITCHFIELD'S DIPHTHERIA VANQUISHER. (Used with LITCHFIELD'S EXTERNAL APPLICATION, warranted to cure

Co., of Boston, General Agents. 6mfr.Apr18 May 30.

Price of each of the above, \$1.00 per bottle. G. A. LITCHFIELD & Co., Proprietors, Winchendon, Mass. Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Buer & Co., Boston; JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents, Sold by Medicine Dealers generally. May 30.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. - Brown's Vermifuge Compits, or Worm Lozenges. — Much sickness, undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effections of the compile of the co ual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the mos

ual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Forms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combine ion of ingredients used in making Brown's " Vermifuge Com its" is such as to give the best possible effect with safe

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3. At market for the current week: Cattle, 2543; Sheep and ambs. 13,798: Swine 3710: number of Western Cattle 1296 attle left over from last week, 67. PRICES. Beef Cattle-Extra, \$14.00 2 \$14.50; first quality 13.25 3 \$13.75; second quality, \$12.25 \$ \$12.75; third quality \$10.75 3 \$11.75 ₱ 100 lbs (the total weight of hides, tallow an

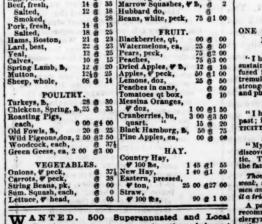
Country Hides, 9 g 10c P h; Country Tallow, 8 g 9c P h Lamb Skins, \$1.00 g 1.25 V Skin; Sheep Skins, 1.00 g 1.25. Calf Skins, 25c. P fb. The supply of Beeves in market is not so large as it was on week ago. The quality of the Western Cattle upon an average is better. Extra Cattle are not selling quite as high, there be-ing a decline from last week's prices of 25 to 50 cents per hun-dred. Other grades are selling about the same. The trade has been active, and a larger portion of the Western Cattl

were sold yesterday. The supply from Maine is light, and there was a considerable many small cattle among them which were sold for stores. Stores—Sales yearlings \$20 @ \$30; two year olds \$26 to \$45; three year olds \$50 @ \$65. Most of the small cattle that are n a suitable condition are for slaughter. Working Oxen - Sales at \$160, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$2

Store Cows \$35 @ \$45. Prices of Milch Cows depend alto gether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs-There is a large supply in market ar prices remain unchanged. We quote sales of lots at \$2.50 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$1.25, 4.50 @ \$5.00 \$ head, and 5, 51 @ 60 Swine-Wholesale, Canada Pigs 9 & 00 # h; retail, 10 & 14 b. Columbia County Pigs-Wholesale 121 & 13 cents W h;

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.



Those now engaged are making money rapidly, thereby so euring a competency for life.

For particulars send for circular. Address

S. S. SCRANTON & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.,
Oct 10

4t

126 Asylum Street.

PIANO PLAYING IS EASILY LEARNED from "Richardson's New Method," 25,000 copies of which are sold every year. Its Lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Plano instruction, and the only one which every well-informed teacher and scholar uses. Price \$3.75; on recepto of which it will be sent, post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS OF NEW ENG-LAND, do you know that the Children's Centenary Me-morial is the only book made for our children for the Centena-ry? It is. Buy one for a Centenary keepsake for them. You

Advertisements.

MEDALLION OF JOHN WESLEY. This great work of art, by Prof. MILLETT, is now ready.
This Medallion, in ALTO RELIEVO, and artistically finished EY. The features are fully brought out, and a lifelike view of the great man is given.

This is the only method by which a correct likeness can be

erpetuated.

The Medallion is secured in hermetically scaled patent cases. These cases are then placed in the frames.

The frames—both sizes—are of black walnut, oval in form, with gilt border, and of fine finish and great beauty. maller one is 14 inches wide, and 16 inches long. The larger one is 20 inches wide, and 24 inches long. Both are beau iful ornaments for the parlor.
W. C. HOYT, 200 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK,

Has made arrangements with A. B. Demarest, publisher of this Medallion, by which he supplies Ministers, Sunday ools, and all per ons who desire them. PRICE.—Smaller one, \$15; the larger one, \$30. Boxed se-urely, and sent to any office in New York city. Ministers who order FIVE copies, will receive SIX.

ller one for \$12.50; the larger one for \$25. THE CASH IN ALL CASES MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER. W. C. HOYT, Sole Agent, 200 Mulberry Street, New York. J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston, Agent for New England o whom all orders may be addressed by canvassers or other

Canvassers wanted in all the Conferences. MR. DEMAREST is also the publisher of the Medallions of fartha Washington, Washington, Lincoln, Farragut, and NEW STOCK OF CARPETINGS. We have now in store the handsomest stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ever offered in Boston, comprising every

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES. Particular tion given to furnishing
Churches and Public Buildings.
New Goods by every steamer. Prices always low.
etton guaranteed in all cases.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT. 33 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. Oct 10

TRY THE BEST! MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the great Agricultutal, Literary and Family Weekly—devoted to Rural Affairs, Literature, Arts and Sciences, Family Reading, News, Markets, &c., &c. Ably conducted and finely printed and illustrated. Largest circulating journal of its class in the world. The 13 numbers of this Quarter (Oct. to Jan.) sent, On Triad, at only 50 cents. Full price \$3 a year. Try it a Quarter, and see if the RURAL is not the paper for yourself and family.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. Oct 10

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND Destined to become a household favorite. Sold by Sution only. No Competition! Great inducements offere COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE! This Great Remedy

STGMACH,
is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Balsam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for him which had before yielded to nothing ut chloroform.

try encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a dis ordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market St., Pittsburgh.

SIN:—I take great pleasure in stating that after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering cating any kind of food, and on an average would womit about one third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I cansed womiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and fiesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to cat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even pla sicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictifious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been, not merely releved, but permanently cured, that I have been, not merely releved, but permanently cured, that I have been, not merely releved, but permanently cured, that I have been, not merely releved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia. rdered stomach it will not speedily cure.

ISAAC AIKEN, Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Alleghany. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE AND USE IT! MINISTERS GIVE TESTIMONY OF ITS EFFICACY!

It is sure to cure. One dose will cure. SICK-HEADACHE!

DISTRESS AFTER EATING!

It has cured in hundreds of cases. HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS! It stops in thirty minutes. ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH! RISING OF THE FOOD!

One dose will remove. Readily yields to a few doses. BAD BREATH! IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

TO RE-ASSERT HER SWAY IN THE SYSTEM! Nearly every dealer in the United States sells it at C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS, GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston,

New England Agents. eop12t Aug 22 THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED tion of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. a new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

y supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life element This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in DYSPERSIA. LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRON-IC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF

CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY or a LOW STATE OF THE

SYSTEM. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, fusing STENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of MORE THAN 25 YEARS' STANDING."

YEARS' STANDING."

* " I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for mc." * *

A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured!! From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Soston. "I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from yspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and sound immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four recks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enoyed uninterrupted health ever since." FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

ts great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that

t is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the attention of invalids. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ., President of the Met REV. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal REV. P. CHURCH ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN

AS FOLLOWS: "I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result full sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; in fused into my system new vigor and euergy; I am no longe tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, bu stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, menta and physical, than at any time during the last five years." AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some tast; it gives me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELICITY OF MUSCLE."

A CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fange of the fiend Dyspepsia."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

at a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, elergymen, and others, besides much other valuable and interesting matter, will be sent FREE to any one sending us their name and residence. See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in

FOR SALE BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston,
J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS. eoply REMOVAL. WILLIAM MULIAN, Watchma

ker, has removed from Court Avenue to No. 32 Winter Street, opposite Chandler & Co.'s.

**Watches Repaired and for Sale. 3mos July 11 BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, WHOLE-

GEORGE W. CARNES, AT HIS NEW STORE, Nos. 43 and 45 Summer treet,

Advertisements.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pura Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENTII Containing A FULL GRAIN to each cunce of Water. he Most Powerful Vitalising Agent and Restorative Known, thus cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM: and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Mc. rom S. W. HORNER, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virginia, Sept. 18, 1860.

DR. H. ANDERS & Co. Gentlemen:

* * I had thirty-seven funning ulcers when I comnenced taking your lodine Water, and am now reduced to
ne. * * I fluduced a person quite low with Strofula, to
ry the medicine. He can now attend to his business, and is
uite encouraged." ur Circular, which will be sent FREE to any one sending their

Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$6.00. Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 15 Tremont

treet, Boston, and by Druggists generally. Jan 31 coply BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY,

(Established in 1826.)
The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, ite., made of genuine bell metal (copper and the composition), nounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warinted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making

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OOTOBER. The sweetest, and the saddest month, To me of all the year; October, with her royal train.

Once more doth linger here As years ago she finne her vail All o'er the forest wide. So now, the self-same colors glow In all old Autumn's pride

She pours from out her horn, Come memories, then, of other days And hours that now are gone.

Twelve years ago, this Autumn day, A loving parent died; Head of our little household band. And everything beside.

Twas just before, another went, My darling brother John; For both the Christian race was o'er. The victory was won.

I cannot, dare not wish them back For Faith, triumphant, sees My dear ones, by the stream of life. And 'neath the living trees. And so the falling of the leaves

Brings with it memories sober, For well I know it heraldeth The sweet, sad month, October,

Who whispers, in her wailing winds, That sigh about my head. That I, too, soon shall numbered be With the unnumbered dead.

And e'en the little fading leaf, That flutters at my feet, Speaks volumes, by its quick decay. The course of Time so fleet.

I know these drooping plants and flowers

Type of my frail mortality, In Spring will gaily bloom. So may I live while here below. That when I dle-O, then With joy I'll join those gone before,

And live in heaven again. Salisbury, Mass., October.

AUTUMN SUNSHINE.

Mild as the glances of angel eyes.
Soft as the kisses of first-born love,
Down through the blaze of these Autumn skies
Comes the glad sunshine from realms above.

Beautiful pictures it sketcheth now,
Touched with the glowing hues of old,
Painting the valley and mountain's brow
Over with purple and red and gold.

Whispers of beauty the spirit fills, Tales of a land that fadeth never, unshine that gildeth the beautiful hills, Just over the banks of a crystal river.

Earth had no beauty akin to this; Anthems of gladness forever roll Over those haleyon days of bliss. Down the steeps of life's western hill,

Beautiful rest for the weary soul.

Beautiful sunshine of hope and light Every shadow and hope dispel, Lift my spirit from realms of night. Soft as the beam of Autumn sun, Sweet as the death of the summer flowers, Gather thy jewels one by one.
Take my soul to those fadeless bowers.

Literany Actices.

IRVING'S WORKS. Spanish Papers; 2 volumes, 16 mo. New York: G. P. Putnam, Hurd & Hough

As our readers will remember, we announced n long since that the unpublished writings of this prince of American authors would be issued soon. on sale, and contain, beside the Spanish Pape several miscellaneous essays. Every one is so familiar with the elegance of Mr. Irving's style, that commendation is superfluous. Literary people will hail with delight this new acquisition to the limi ted library of excellent rhetoric. DISCOURSES OF REDEMPTION, by Rev. Stuart Rob

inson, late professor of Church Government and Pastoral Theology at Danville, Kentucky. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

These discourses, as revealed to the author at sundry times and in divers manners," are designed as biblical expositions for the people and hints to Theological Students of a popular method of exhibiting the "divers" revelations through patriarchs, prophets, Jesus and his apostles. RECENT BRITISH PHILOSOPHY, by David Masso New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The book is a review, with criticisms, including some comments on John Stuart, Mill's examination

of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy. The greater part was delivered, in the form of lectures, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain during the month MAGILL'S FRENCH GRAMMAR. 16mo., pp. 287. Bos ton: Crosby & Ainsworth.

In this Edward H. Magill, A. M., sub-master of sent in as concise and systematic form as possible the essential principles of the French Language A French, English and Latin vocabulary is added. THE STORY OF KENNETT. Bayard Taylor, 16mo. pp. 418. New York: G. P. Putnam, Hurd & Houghton. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The public have been long since apprised that the celebrated traveler and lecturer was engaged in writing a novel. Like most modern novels it is founded upon fact, for in the prologue, dedicating the work to the people of Kennett, he tells them that truth and fiction are so carefully woven together that they will sometimes be at a loss to dis-

MOUNT CALVARY. Matthew Hale Smith; 16n pp. 394. New York: Carleton; Boston: Lee & Shepard.

If the contents were but indifferent, the externa appearance of the volume could but ensure it a ready sale. Add to this that one of the most popular authors of the present time has filled the pages with descriptions of sacred places and devotional meditations, and its success seems inevitable. It is at the same time doctrinal, historical, devotional, practical and impressive.

BRAVE OLD SALT. Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & This story for youth is from the pen of one of the

most successful of authors for the young, and the theme being the Great Rebellion, renders it doubly dence of Mrs. Mary Winslow, edited by her son

Octavius Winslow, D.D. 16mo., pp. 342. This little volume is made up of spiritual thoughts gleaned from the letters of that truly holy lady Mrs. Winslow. It is reprinted from the Edinburgh edition by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, and for sale by Gould & Lincoln, of this city

Dr. Johns. A narrative of certain events in the life of an Orthodox Minister of Connecticut; 2 volumes, 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Boston; Graves & Young.

The story was first published serially in the A lantic Monthly, and was written, as is supposed, by Donald G. Mitchell, also author of "My Farm at Edgewood." In the story is portrayed the effect upon children of being unnecessarily rigid and severe. It is a good book for parents to peruse.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOLY COMMUNION in the Episcopal Book of Common Praver: a series of leegelist, Paddington, by Edward Meyrick Goulburn D.D. It is adapted by the author to the commun ion office according to the use of the Episcopal Church in the United States, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale by Nichols &

APPLETON'S HANDBOOK OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL. To all persons contemplating journeys in the South this book will be of great value, and to those who will not travel there it will be useful for its information. It is furnished with many maps and explicit directions. The blank leaves for memoran-

Muhlbach, author of "Joseph II. and his Court," has again taken the historical pen, and mingling romance with data, gives the reader an insight into the characters of Queens, Kings, Princes, and No-bles of the time of Frederick the Great. D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers, and Nichols & Noyes

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. THE YOUNG SURGEON

The most forcible mode of teaching is by exan ple; and hence the lives and deaths of the truly good are a rich legacy to the church, and through her to mankind. The attention of the Christian church is being called in various ways, at the present time; to the subject of early piety-the conversion of children-and its importance to the prosperity of the future church. Hence when an nstance occurs where childhood piety ripens into the full beauty of a symmetrical Christian character in early manhood, -stands the severest tests of life, and issues in a completely triumphant death,—that example becomes the rightful property of the church, and should be sent forth everywhere, that it may encourage her youth to do likewise. Such an example the life and death of J. WESLEY BOYDEN, M.D., Surgeon in the

U. S. Navy, offers for our profit. Dr. Boyden was born in Sudbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1838, and was the only son of Rev. Luman Boyden, of the New England Conference. From infancy he was surrounded by pure and healthful religious influences, and at the age of nine years, as he was returning with his father from the house of worship, he said to his father, "Father, I be lieve God has forgiven my sins, and I am happy. This had been preceded by a deep conviction that he was a sinner. The confidence he then expressed in his conversion never left him; and all his subsequent career gave to all who knew him

the clearest evidence that he was not deceived. He had always been a thoughtful, obedient boy, though, like most others of his age, more fond o play than of books. But now he evinced a great change. Most lovingly dutiful, and beyond his years thoughtful for the happiness of others, he

became greatly interested in study. His early studies were pursued under the disadvantages always suffered by the children of itinerant ministers-frequent changes of his schoolsbut such was his diligence and ability, that he always ranked among the first in his classes. In the autumn of 1857 he entered Harvard College, if I could. See what I see, feel what I feel, that where he pursued his studies with his accustome fidelity and success, graduating, in 1861, with high

After engaging in teaching for a few months. he made choice of the medical profession as his life calling, and connected himself with the Medical College of Harvard University. But before his duty to offer his services to his country. He would not come back, I ask not to stay. A few Soon after, in a fierce battle in Texas, the boat was captured, and for more than a month he was a prisoner. After his release, he returned home by the Naval Medical Board, and Aug. 20th, 1864, received his commission as Surgeon in the United Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

He was then transferred to the Gulf Squadron, first of its victims.

After a sickness of thee days he dled of yellow was buried on the evening of the same day in the Remember these are the words of a dying man bosom of that sea that equally with the land shall obey the voice of the Master, and give up the dead that are in it. Dr. Boyden was naturally retiring in his intercourse with others, but so genial and esteem of all who knew him. As a son, ingly to whatever would aid him in his professional and went home to dwell eternally in heaven." duties; and few, at his age, have given, by their

of achieving distinction in that noble art. But it is as a Christian that we would speak more particularly of our departed brother. From his lead others to pursue that noble, manly path that earliest life his Christian character was marked alone can lead to success and to heaven. for its even earnestness. Possessed of an undoubting faith, he seemed to take the word of God just as it read, and followed with a glad heart its heavenly teachings, and relied with childlike confidence upon its sacred promises. He was never demonstrative, but always fervent and steady in his experiences.

Very early he became an earnest laborer in the Sabbath School, and in the social meetings of the church, as well as in personal effort for individuals. During his entire college course he spent his Sabbaths at the Union Chapel in East Bo where his father labored, and there he has left a memory and an influence that will not die, for he won souls to Christ.

In his college associations, where so many young disciples falter, and too many fail, he was the same constant and consistent Christian; and with a few devoted associates he exerted an influence for Christ and evangelical religion, strong and enduring. His life at the University afforded such an example of true piety, that he enjoyed the confidence and high regards of all.

While at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., though deeply engaged in caring for the sick and wounded of our noble mariners, and in his professional studies, he was faithful in giving religious instruction to his patients. His views of a true Christian life are well expressed in a letter to his father. After speaking of the Sabbath, and the state of religion there, he adds: "The idea has impressed me very forcibly to-day that we are apt to think conversion is all that is necessary for future happiness. True, if a man be converted, he shall not die; but this view is a mere selfish one; something like that, the Catholics have respecting baptism. They think that if they are paptized, nothing more is necessary. So we, Protestants, I think, err somewhat in considering the mere fact of conversion all-sufficient. It would be, if the sole object of our living here was

to prepare our own souls for heaven. We know. however, that we do but a small part of our work when we place ourselves in the narrow way Strive to win souls, is the command that embrace the rest of our duty. Hence it seems to me that though conversion in the latter years of life, while it may entitle the soul to enter heaven, will not a man, who had been deaf and dumb from h enable that soul to enter into the full enjoyment birth, was invited upon the preacher's stand to rewhich will be bestowed upon a soul active in duty during a whole life. I think, too, that Christians are liable to place too much reliance upon the fact that they have been converted, and are conscious of harboring no evil in their hearts; and thus thoughtlessly rely upon their reconciliation with God as all-sufficient, and neglect the all-important touching name of the "Silent Home," duty of Christian labor; like the man who, having entered the vineyard, and taken the hoe in his attention might well have been called a silent ser-

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. L. his private correspondence is of worth as a clear and forcible statement of an important truth, and also as affording a key to his own energetic and useful life. Culture and activity, were his watch word; and the results were worthy of such

ZION'S HERALD AND

A short time before his death, he and another officer of the vessel agreed to pray daily for the conversion of certain men of the crew, and the last Sabbath he spent on land he was at Mobile Ala., where he had the satisfaction of seeing two of these men received into fellowship with the church, and with them and others he joined in cel ebrating the holy sacrament of the Eucharist.

After the fever had fastened upon him, and began to be apparent that no human skill or care or affection could hold him from the grasp death, his mind was calm, and he spoke of his approaching departure with the uttermost com posure. He knew indeed that he should see r more a home where he was the loved one of all that he was leaving in her New England hom one most dear, whose faith with his was pledged in that tenderest of ties that hearts can know that he was being cut off from a profession which he was already winning most honorable distinction; from prospects as cheering as often gild the future to youth's hopeful gaze; yet did his love for the Saviour, and the visions of glory vouchsafed him, so counterbalance all these, as to give to him a complete triumph and perfect peace in view of death.

A short time previous to his departure Dr. Boy den sent a request to Mr. Wm. Moore, the cap tain's clerk, to come to his state room. On enter ing the room Mr. Moore writes: "Reaching out his hand to me as if to shake hands for the last time, he said: 'Moore, I have to tell you that I am going, and shall soon be in another world and now before I go I would like to have you take down what I have to say.' Being seated by his side, in broken sentences he gave directions relating to the disposition of his temporal affairs, and then said: 'O, Moore, if I can by my death influence others to turn to Christ. I am wil ing to go to Him who has redeemed me. Yes, are all the same to him who has redeemed me by his precious blood.' Then looking upward h said: 'I see the heavens opened, and the holy angels waiting to take me to that blessed plac where I shall see Jesus as he is. There are all the prophets, all those who have been made pure by the blood of the Saviour, the sinner's Friend And there is my little sister waiting to welcome me This is happiness indeed. I shall soon leave you Why do you weep? I would not come back now glorious happiness that is in store for all those that trust in Him. Read the 91st Psalm. I for my part always considered the promise applicable to me from the time my father read it to me

the day I left home, and now I realize the fact. "His breathing became very short, and with a effort he lifted his hands, singing to the top of his he had completed the prescribed course, he felt it voice, 'Glory to God who sanctifieth the soul. I was accepted, appointed Assistant Surgeon in the moments more, and I shall be in heaven, heaven, Navy, and immediately assigned to duty on board heaven; in glory, glory. Amen. And then as if the gunboat "Wave," then off New Orleans. in a swoon with his eyes closed he said in a low tone, 'Glory-glory-delightful.'

"He then opened his eyes and said to me, 'Meet me there, follow me, and your end will indeed for a short time, but soon, having notice from be peace; I shall watch over you, I shall be near Washington, he went to Philadelphia, and after a you.' Then he became very calm and said, 'I most thorough examination, was recommended wish you to call and see my father. Tell him, if you are spared, with your own lips that to you I said this. Let him see you, that he may see the States Navy. For about nine months he labored friend who attended me on my death-bed. See with great acceptability and success in the Naval my mother. Tell her that her son has gone to

"I asked him if he was suffering much? He and assigned to duty as Surgeon on board the answered 'No, the pain is almost over; and even steamer "Muscoota." Most of the time, for nearly if the suffering were severe, to be happy with a year, that steamer was off Key West, Fa., and Christ is enough to enable me to bear tenfold Dr. Boyden had an opportunity to be much on the what I have. This looks like suffering to you land at that place. In the latter part of the last but to me it is happiness indeed, the prospect of summer the "Muscoota" was ordered to cruise off being with Christ who has redeemed me by his Santiago, Texas, a fever broke out, and some six- silent, when he opened his eyes and said, 'Still ty men were sick, and the Doctor was among the He gives me a few moments more to tell of him who has redeemed me. Look on one who is able to testify of him who can make a death-bed easy fever, at sea, off the coast of Texas, Aug, 17th, and Turn unto God all of you, and seek salvatio

"His breathing became very low, and in a few oments a change came and his face wore that beautiful smile which it is impossible for any per to describe. He turned his face toward me. and intelligent as readily to win the confidence asked him how he felt, but I found his speech had gone. I asked him if he recognized me? He brother, and friend, he was all that could be de- nodded his head as implying yes, then looked sired, and was held in these inner circles by bonds upward and smiled, and spread his hands as if the most tender and strong. As a student he wishing to rise; and then pointed to the palms of won success by his untiring and persevering his hands, then to the artery in his arm, as if he industry. He found great delight in general sci- saw the blessed Redeemer ready to receive him ence and literature, and was remarkably well to his eternal home. He then looked upward and read in these; but in his own profession he was pointed heavenward, closed his eyes, and as calm most deeply interested, and gave himself untir- as a lovely summer's eve he breathed his last,

Such was the life and death of one, who, if he attainments and practical success, greater promise had faults, they were so obscured by the brightness of his virtues, that those most intimate with him saw only his virtues; and may his example Newtonville, September 21st.

Children.

There was an old decaner, and its mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had ebbed away, and left its crysand the wind up and wind it blew. and through the reed-like, hollow neck, the wildest notes it blew. I placed it in the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale month sang the queerest strains to "They tell me-puny conquerors! the sand of the very best of men; but I"-'twa thus the bottle spake-"but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain, and burns the spirits up; that puts to shame our conquerors, that slay their scores below; for this has deluged mil-lions with the lava tide of wo. Though in the path of battle, darkest stream of blood may roll; yet while I killed the body, I have damned the very soul. The cholera, the plague, the sword, such ruin never wrought as I, in mirth or malice, on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath.

l year by year my thousands the dusty way of death. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DUMB MAN. One afternoon during a camp meeting held Bolton, Conn., in 1839, at the close of the sermon

late his experience. Miss Frederika Bremer, the beloved and ho ored Swedish writer, was greatly interested in the care and support of a small asylum for mutes in the place of her residence. She gave to it th And this address to which the writer gave hi

hand, therewith rests content." This extract from mon; but it was also one of the most eloquent and

affecting discourses upon the atonement that he

First, the dumb man described his condition before he found a Saviour. He pointed to the ground, and represented himself as lying upon it and covered with dust. He had been an intemperate man, and he showed us, more significantly than if he had spoken, into how sad a condition this habit had brought him. Where could a Sayiour for such a helpless sinner be found? He turned his eyes to heaven; he pictured the

Son of God among the angels receiving their adoration and worship. He represented his coming down to earth, his birth as a little babe, his growing to manhood, his going about healing the lame, the blind, the deaf. The audience under the trees were hushed into unwonted silence. Only the rustling of the summer wind through the leaves could be heard. Now he painted Gethsemane and Calvary; the prayers, the tears, the agony of Jesus. He touched the places of the nails in his have it." blessed hands and feet, of the spear in his side. tudes with his hands ontstretched like one nailed to a cross. It was the cross itself preaching. Not an eye wandered in that immense company, and not a heart was unmoved. Many faces were bathed with tears, and suppressed sobs began to be

Now he went back to the poor sinner in the dust. He pointed his finger to the place where he was lying in all his helpless misery; then he pointed to himself, as if he would say-" I was that poor sinner." He then turned his eye as if looking intently upon the one hanging upon the cross. He lifted towards the cross his right hand and then brought it down upon his heart with an indescribable look of loving trust. It was as if he had said aloud, but how much more impressively-"He died for me!"

What a shout broke from the lips of that congregation as they saw before their eyes, in that wonderful vision, the dying Saviour and the despair ing sinner brought together. How the peace that followed that union shone upon the dumb man's face. The prostrate sinner was raised up. A pure robe was placed upon him. His heart gushed with overflowing love, and he lifted his hands and eyes to heaven in adoring praise, while the people, overwhelmed by this unheard, but felt, experience shouted aloud for joy.

There was more than one present in that company that saw how much more powerful in their impression acts are than words. It is not necessarv for us to tell others that we are kind, or generous, or truthful. Our lives bear witness, even if our lips are silent. Sometimes our lives deny the words of our lips, and our lives are believed; for being speechless, they cannot tell a falsehood. If we are the disciples of Jesus, others will know it, even if we do not tell them. We shall become like him; our words and tempers and acts of love will be like his, and others will take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus. How touching to think that our daily lives may become mute but eloquent preachers of the gospel.

"I know that boy is sincere," said the nurse in our hospital: " after all the others are asleep, when I have left the large room, where he is, to go into mine, I can hear him offering his prayer. He thinks no one sees him or hears him but his heavenly Father, and I know by his earnestness that He never told the nurse that he was trying to be

a Christian, but she told the Chaplain, with deep feeling, that she had no doubt that he was determined to be a good boy.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A BOY. "Take a drink, bub."

"No, I thank you."
"Yes, yes, take some beer. It will do you 'O no, I can't," said George; "I belong to the Band of Hope."
The men looked at each other, but no one tried

any more to get him to drink.

His ma had sent him to the store to look for his papa, and that was the way he came to be there. While he waited for his pa, one of the men spoke up. "Well, I say, boy, if you won't drink, there is a cent to buy some nuts." "Thank you, sir, for s a cent to buy some nuts."

the cent, but I do not spend my cents for nuts, I

I put them in the bank." When he was gone,

the cent of the said one said, "I the men looked at each other, and one said, "say, Jack, I think it would be as well for all of us to leave off beer and put our cents into the bank, and so they all thought, and agreed to do it. As for his papa, when he went home that night and saw his wife and babe and thought of all that they had to suffer, he felt very bad. At last he made up his mind to sign the pledge and drink no more, and then they were all happy.—Picture Pa

JOHN OUINCY ADAMS' MOTHER.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago," says ex-Govweeks in the spring. While at home, I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to be son, while yet a boy twelve years of age, in Europe. Says she: 'I would rather see you laid in our grave than you should grow up a profane and graceless boy.'"
"After returning to Washington, I went over and said to Mr. Adams: 'I have found out wh

"What do you mean," said he.

"I replied, 'I have been reading the letters of "If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly that did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said: 'Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me

erable man to his mother, who had, in his remer brance, all the stages of his manho is good in me I owe to my mother?' Mothers think of this when your bright-eyed little boy i about. Mothers make the first impressions upo their children, and these are last to be effaced.

> For Zion's Herald. ENIGMAS. No. 39.

I am composed of 60 letters. My 29, 14, 57, 1 is a book in the Old Testament.

My 9, 24, 17, 41, 44 is a book in the New Testa-My 45, 49, 26, 28, 4, 13 was a city built in the wilderness by a celebrated king.

My 36, 16, 21, 46 was an example of filial affect

My 25, 29, 14, 60, 38, 57 was a man of fame dwelt in the top of a rock. My 50, 15, 58 will be the lot of the wicked. My 23, 54, 59, 42 is one of the attributes of God. My 31, 49, 55, 43, 12, 48 was a distinguished

prophet. My 2, 38, 28, 3 is the dearest spot on earth My 4, 40 slept on an iron bedstead. My 52, 48, 51, 19, 35, 36, 25 is what we love. My 7, 4 is a city mentioned in the Bible. My 51, 33 was a noted rebel against Moses. My 10, 29, 37, 47 is opposite to love.

My 46, 6, 8, 48 is a part of the foot. My 11, 29, 33, 30, 49, 18 was noted for piety. My 34, 49, 39, 56 is a part of the body. My 14, 3, 21, 22, 15, 56, 20, 60, 37 is a de

My 53, 20, 57, 26 is what we should strive to be My 39, 27, 5, 18 is spoken of in Jeremiah. My 32, 7 is a preposition. My whole is a passage of scripture found Solomon's description of a virtuous woman.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 38. Editor of Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

good library and fasten the door, than I shut out ambition, love, and all those vices of which idleness is the mother and ignorance the nurse; and in the very lap of eternity, among so many illustrious souls, I take my seat with so lofty a spirit that I then pity the great, who nothing know of such real happiness.—Southey.

Illiscellany.

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN GERMANY. At Frankfort, Mr. Murphy refused to allow th Americans to give up their rooms or surrender their passports to the beek of the tyrannical Manteuffel, and I do not think that one of our countrymen has lost so much as an umbrella in the whole war, while neutrals of other nations have Hed, forsaken by their legates, and plundered of their soap and hat-boxes. To-day Governor Wright, Ambassador at Berlin, demanded the Wright, Ambassador at Berlin, demanded the body of an American citizen confined at Stuttgardt and got him, though the man was German enough to make a spoon of. The same official took your correspondent to Count Bismarck to ask for a pass into Bohemia. The Count, who speaks English fairly, replied that he had resolved at the beginning of the war to leave all such business at the discretion of field commanders; "but," said he smiling, "when one has come so far, and from a neco-

It is proper to add that the first pass ever writ He showed how his sacred head was crowned with thorns, while the blood trickled down his hallowed face. Then he stood still before the silent multitudes with his hands outstretched like one nailed to expressed a wish to see a needle-gun, and the next day he received one as a present, accom-panied with a bundle of cartridges. Throughout Germany, wherever there has been terror at the Prussian advent, the American flag has been almost the only emblem looked to as assuring and protecting. I believe, also, that while our Con-suls have been invariably firm and bold, they have

> A COLOSSAL VASE.—French Government trans oort "Pordrix," from the Mediterranean.brings th colossal vase of Amathus, an ancient city in th uring nearly eleven feet in diameter and seve and a half in height, was discovered by M. De Vogue during a voyage in the East. The Louvre already possesses, in its Assyrian museum, a some what similar one, known as the vase of Pergamos presented by the late Sultan Mahmoud.

Biographical.

REV. HENRY THOMAS EDDY, of East Longmead-ow, N. E. Conference, died Sept. 27th, very sud-denly, of putrid erysipelas, aged 25 years. Bro. Eddy graduated this year from Wesleyan Universi ty; a promising young man, beloved by the peop of whom he was pastor. D. RICHARDS. Westfield, Sept. 28.

GWEN EMMA RICHARDS, daughter of Rev. WI H. Richards, of Providence Conference, died a Stoughton, Mass., of typhoid fever, Sept. 23d, age 20 years. Her sickness was lingering, but sh bore it with exemplary patience and cheerfulness and she died trusting in Jesus. She was a dutifu and thoughtful child, an affectionate sister and a faithful friend. She had just graduated at the Providence Conference Seminary with the higher ors of her class, and promised much usefuli but death interfered, and taught us the great lesson, that all our worldly hopes are uncertain, and that "in the midst of life we are in death." Her friends greatly mourn her early death.

MISS MARY E. SYLVESTER died in Monmos Christian young lady was privileged to enjoy more than an ordinary degree of the divine presence during mouths of pain and weariness. Her victory over death was perfect and glorious, and she passed from the stormy sea of life to the haven of eternal rest, with calm confidence in the Redeemer's power to save. The impress of the heavenly was stamped upon the cold clay after the spirit had fled to its home over on the "golden shore." May friends who weep her loss from earth meet her on high, where death and sorrow are unknown. outh, Me., Sept. 26.

LEVI N. HEATH, of Norwich, Conn., "entere into life," Aug. 31st, aged 40 years. His Christian character was marked by activity, fidelity, consetentiousness, faith, prayer and interest for souls His last message to the church was, "Christ is more than the character was the character of the character was the contracted of the character was the contracted of the character was the character of the character of the character was the character of the charact nost precious in the most trying hour. ELIZABETH A. CHAPPELL, of Norwich, Conn

months she has maintained "a good profession be-fore many witnesses," and re-enacting her conse-cration, she felt wholly "accepted in Christ," and could say, "O death, where is thy sting, O grave, where is thy victory." MRS. HARRIET CULVERHOUSE died in Saxonville, Aug. 21, aged 66 years. She had been a member of the M. E. Church many years, and died in great

peace.

ELBERT E. TYLER, son of Oscar and Louise Ty ler, died in Fitchburg, Sept. 4th, aged 5 years, months and 25 days. We loved him, but could no ths and 25 days.

HENRIETTA A. DRAKE, daughter of Mr. William Drake, died of diphtheria, in Marlow, N. H., of Sept. 6th, aged 18 years, 8 months. Amiable in disposition, and sweet in spirit, she was beloved by all who knew her. Some two years ago she sought and found that priceless pearl which was her crown-ing excellence in life, and her solace in death. Thus has one home casket been rifled of two of it MRS. NYRA H. EASTMAN, wife of Joseph Eastman

Professor of Ancient Languages in Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., died of the 27th of August. Many of those who in pas years have been connected with the Seminary wil recall her beautiful Christian character, for she wa-adorned with "the ornament of a meek and quie spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price. To the close of life her mind retained its clearness and her heart was fixed by faith on Christ. When asked if she was willing to depart she replied "O yes!" A moment after when a friend repeated, "In my Father's house are many mansions, she supplied the omission by eagerly adding "Yes, and Jesus Christ said, 'Let not your hear be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also it me.'" Thus this gentle spirit passed away, leav-ing her husband, little child, and a large circle of

Advertisements.

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Oct 3

31

1,000 AGENTS WANTED. See notice and advertisement headed THE LORD'S PRAYER

WANTED-One thousand Farmers to sell good for me this Fall and Winter either on salary or commission. Would be glad to employ a few who can devote but a part of their time to the business. Address W. J. HOL LAND, Springfield, Mass. 2t Oct 3

OLD AGENTS should read notice and advertise ment headed THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE. NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL

LEGE. The Nineteenth Annual Term, of seventeen weeks, will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 7. Professors: Stephen Tracy, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Frances S. Cooke, M.D., Anatomy, and also of Physiology and Hygiene; Edward Aiken, M.D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry; Minerva C. Merriam, M.D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children; Daniel D. Gilbert, M.D., Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence. Anna Monroc, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Tuition fees, \$65—free to students needing aid.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M.D., Secretary, Oct 3 3t 30 Canton Street, Boston, Mass. MINISTERS can do some worthy competent friend a favor by calling his attention to the notice and advertisement headed THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE.

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Probably no hymn and tune book, for vestry use, has had so wide a circulation as the MELODEON. Besides the very large sale it has had in the United States, over seven thousand copies have been sold in Australia, where the Rev. Wim. Taylor has been laboring for nearly two years in the revival work. On going out there he adopted it as the best singing book for promoting a revival of religion. But as it is over six years since it was first published, and as there is a constant demand for new music, we have thought it best to issue a new book under the title THE NEW MELODEON, retaining all the popular melodies of the old, and adding over seventy pages of new music. If you want the neatest, but the next of the NEW MELODEON, and the latest revival hymns and tunes, be sure and get THE NEW MELODEON. It contains 192 pages and 400 hymns and tunes.

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JAMES P. MAGE, Agent, Sept 19

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Sept 26

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Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

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M. E. CONE, White River Village, Vt. West Troy, N. Y., May 6th, 1864.

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Yours, CURTIS KINNEY Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 2s. Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 189.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 27, 180.

Dr. SETH ARNOLD. Dear Sir:—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your lidian Vegetable Sugar Coated Bilious Pills. They cured him Also a carpenter of this place was taken the same way. It look part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, &c., This is to certify that for several years I have suffered muc with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any perm nent relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Fills, whic cured me in a short time. North Bedford, Mass., 1861.

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